A. L. Clarke

Day dawn

Wd. May 3rd 1922

THE BERNARDS OF KERRY.

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BY

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PREFACE.

THIS little book has cost me more labour than anything of the same size that I have ever written. But those who have worked at family history know how difficult it is, especially in Ireland, to obtain accurate information as to births, marriages, and deaths before the year 1800, and they also know how untrustworthy is verbal tradition.

In case anyone continues these investigations, he may wish to know what are the chief sources upon which I have drawn. First come Parish Registers, especially those of Tralee, St. John's Limerick, and Kilmore, and the Wills and Marriage Licence Bonds preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin. In the same office are to be found the Tralee Quarter Sessions Book (for the end of the eighteenth century), the Kerry Civil Bill Books for Assizes, and various Equity Exchequer Depositions and Decrees, relating to the Bernards and Jeffcotts. The Census Returns of 1821 are also useful. In the Registry of Deeds at King's Inns, Dublin, there

is a vast collection of documents, of which the following have been found to be of use:—

For the Bernards of our family and the Jeffcotts in the eighteenth century, see vols. 107, p. 329; 222, p. 555; 378, p. 53; 397, p. 336; 417, p. 373; 499, p. 563; 513, p. 525; 530, p. 398; 543, pp. 509 and 535; 566, p. 481; 575, p. 144; 623, p. 166; and for William Bernard's affairs, vols. 804, p. 478; 1839, p. 22; and 1840, p. 21. For the Bernards of Ballynegar, see vols. 100, p. 128; 104, p. 439; 143, p. 578; 157, p. 416; 270, p. 8; and for the Jeffcotts of Tonareigh, see vols. 29, p. 281; 124, p. 532; and 220, p. 158; as well as the Equity Exchequer Bill and Depositions of 21st November, 1758, in the Record Office.

I hope that in the days to come some of my grandchildren will be interested in this unpretending record of their ancestors and kinsfolk.

J. H. BERNARD.

PROVOST'S HOUSE, DUBLIN,
Easter, 1922.

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THE BERNARDS OF KERRY.

CHAPTER I.

THE KERRY BERNARDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THE inter-relationships of the various Irish families of Bernard are not now possible to determine, while it is clear that they all are of English descent. A Robert Fitz Bernard came over with the Anglo-Normans in the twelfth century, and became Governor of Waterford, but nothing is known of his descendants. The Cork Bernards, of whom the Earl of Bandon is the head, came from England in the time of Elizabeth. The Carlow Bernards (who moved to King's County) can be traced back to about 1660. The name also appears in Louth and in Dublin. We are only concerned with the Bernards of Kerry and Limerick, who seem to have been closely connected with each other; the Christian names John, Robert, William, and Isaac appearing in both branches. These Bernards were always members of the (then) Established Church.

Many entries of the name Bernard (or Barnard or Barnet) appear in the parish registers of St. John's Church in Limerick, beginning in 1712, and it seems from civic records that some of the family belonged to the corporation of clothiers in that city. One of these Limerick Bernards became well known as an actor in London and in the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and his lively volumes, "*Retrospections of the Stage*, by John Bernard," published in 1830, after his death, by his son William, present a curious picture of theatrical life. His father, also a John Bernard, ran away to sea from his Limerick home at an early age, rose to the rank of Lieutenant, R.N., and served up to 1785, when his name disappears from the Naval records. He married the daughter (Ann) of a Captain in the Navy, and their son's baptism is recorded in the books of Portsmouth Parish Church in 1758. He (John Bernard) says in his memoirs that his father claimed to belong to the same family as Sir Francis Bernard, who was Governor of Massachusetts, that is, to the Bernards of Abington, in Northamptonshire.* This is not improbable, and falls in with the claim of the Kerry Bernards to the crest of "A demi bear, muzzled and collared, or," which they always used, and also with

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* See *The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon*, 4 vols., by Mrs. Napier Higgins, for a full account of this distinguished family.

the persistence of the Christian names John, Robert, and William. But documentary proof is not forthcoming. A portrait of John Bernard, the actor, and the "father of the American stage," was painted for the Beefsteak Club, of which he was Secretary, about 1800, and a print of it is prefixed to his *Retrospections*.

In Kerry, Bernards can be traced back to the time of Charles I, one Epaphroditus Bernard holding lands of Sir Edward Denny, near Tralee, in 1640. In the preceding year Sir Edward had been granted a fresh patent for his Kerry estates, by which he was bound to place upon them, within two years, eight more tenants of British race, name, and blood. It is highly probable that Epaphroditus Bernard was one of these new tenants, his Christian name indicating Puritan tendencies on the part of his parents.

Of one branch of the Bernards (other than our own) who were originally Denny tenants it is possible to trace all the members since 1690. In that year was born a certain John Bernard, son of Joseph Bernard, of Tralee. He seems to have become intimate with the family of John Louis Bacone de Tauranac (a French refugee gentleman from Chateau Jaloux in Guienne); and in 1726 a place called Garrane was leased to M. de Tauranac by Col. Edward Denny for the lives of his son and of John Bernard. By 1744 we find John Bernard in possession of Garrane as a freeholder. It is not improbable that he married Martha, a daughter of M. de Tauranac, as his first

wife, but this is only a conjectural inference. He married, at any rate, later on, Mary (d. 1764), the daughter of Denis Mahony and Alice Pierce, who was widow of Darby M'Carthy, of Dromore, and had issue :—

1. Richard Bernard, attorney, b. 1727, d. 1767 ;
2. Martha Bernard, d. 1796, s. p.; and
3. John Bernard, b. 1729, of Ballynegar, near Lixnaw, J.P. 1779, d. 1788. He is apparently the John Bernard who, in 1745, was a Cornet in the Kerry Independent Regiment of Dragoons. He married a Roman Catholic, Honor Maria, dau. of Hugh Falvey of Faha, and Honora Mahony (a niece of the above Mary Mahony), and by her he had issue :—

(1) John Bernard, of Ballynegar, b. 1785. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1806, became a Roman Catholic about 1809, and d. 1832, s. p., as a result of a fall from his horse in the Phœnix Park. He was a Liberal in politics.

(2) Mary Bernard, who mar. (1805) Robert Wm. Netterville, of Cruicerath, Co. Meath, and whose son was Arthur, 8th Viscount Netterville.

(3) Martha Bernard, who mar. Edward Morrogh, of Glanmire, Co. Cork, and had a son John Morrogh (who took the name of Bernard), b. 1819, d. 1866. He had two sons, Eustace Morrogh-Bernard, of Flesk House, Killarney, and Edward Morrogh-Bernard, b. 1843, d. 1903.

Our family of Tralee Bernards is clearly distinguished from the Bernards of Ballynegar, but they must have been related in the seventeenth century. We begin also with a John Bernard of Tralee. He is probably the man of that name who appears as plaintiff in the record of business cases tried at Tralee Quarter Sessions in 1725, 1727, and 1741. A member of the Church of Ireland, he married, according to family tradition, a Roman Catholic, Anne (daughter of John Stritch and Miss Rice of Cappagh, Dingle). They had five sons, Isaac, Robert, William, John, and George (?), besides daughters. Of the sons, George (if that was his name) went to America, either to Bermuda or to the West Indies, or to New Orleans, and nothing is known of him. The others settled in Kerry; but, with the exception of Robert's descendants, they did not make any position for themselves. Of John Bernard and Anne Stritch we know very little; he seems to have survived his wife, and to have married again, his second wife being a widow of the name of Joanna Moriarty. She died in 1769, and it appears from her will, of which her husband was executor, that she left five Moriarty children. In 1761 "John Bernard of Tralee, gent.," appears as one of the executors of the will of M. Tuomy, a shopkeeper in that town; and this man is probably our ancestor, although he might possibly be identified with John Bernard of Ballynegar.

The descendants of John Bernard and Anne Stritch were :—

(1) Isaac Bernard, the eldest son of John Bernard and Anne Stritch, who d., an old man, in 1812. He held houses and land in Tralee at a peppercorn rent from Arthur Blennerhassett, and was a freeholder, registering his freehold of Aunagarry 12th November, 1785 (he appears also in the freeholders' registers of 1796, 1804, 1806, 1811). He was in business in Tralee, and his name appears in the Civil Bill Lists at Tralee Assizes in 1779, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1799, being described as a "cabinetmaker" in a deed of 1798. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett,* of Ash Hill, near Tralee (whose wife was a Miss Massy, of Co. Limerick). They had four children :—

i. John Bernard, b. 1786, who mar. Margaret (or Anne ?) O'Connor, 31st January, 1807, and of whom more presently.

ii. Arthur Bernard, d. s. p.

iii. Elizabeth Bernard.

iv. Avice Bernard.

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*This Thomas Blennerhassett was probably the son of Thomas Blennerhassett and Avice Spring, and grandson of John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy and Margaret Crosbie. This would explain the Christian names Arthur and Avice, which recur.

The above John Bernard and Margaret O'Connor had issue :—

i. Arthur Bernard, b. 1808, d. s. p.

ii. John Bernard, b. 1811, d. 1895, who mar. Honora O'Leary, and of whom more presently.

iii. Isaac Bernard, who settled in Dublin about 1846 as manager for the legal firm of Barrington and Jeffers. He married a French lady.

iv. William Bernard.

The above John Bernard and Honora O'Leary had issue :—

i. Arthur Bernard, d. s. p.

ii. Avice Bernard, who mar. — Griffin, and emigrated to America.

iii. Isaac Bernard, b. 1855, from whom most of his pedigree is derived, a carpenter in Tralee, and a member of the Technical School Committee, with a certain position as a member of an old, though decayed, family, and a loyalist, although a Roman Catholic.

iv. John Bernard, d. s. p.

v. Frederick Bernard.

(2) Robert Bernard, the second son of John Bernard and Anne Stritch, appears as in business in Tralee in 1782 and up to the end of the century. He was seemingly at first associated as a partner with

William Jeffcott, whose daughter Alicia (p. 58) he married about 1785. He appears as a witness in a case at Tralee Assizes in 1788 as "Robert Bernard, grocer." In 1789 he acquired for £40 "the new slated house, with backyard and garden, opposite the new Court House in Tralee," and is generally described in deeds and civil bill processes as "Robert Bernard, merchant, of Tralee." He was Churchwarden of Tralee Parish several times (1785, 1792, 1793). In 1799 he is described as "of Ballymacthomas," a townland near Tralee, part of which he held on lease from his brother-in-law, Dr. John Jeffcott (p. 58). He farmed these lands, and also some other lands in the neighbourhood, viz., at Curraghlity, Coolnadead, and Lisroe. In 1799 he was nominated for a Hearth Money Collectorship by the Hon. Mr. Justice Day (a kinsman of his wife), his bond being guaranteed by his brother-in-law, William Jeffcott, and a former Tralee friend, William Looby (then of Dublin). Henceforward he is described as "Robert Bernard, gent., of Ballymacthomas," or "of Killarney." He died at Killarney early in February, 1804, his will having been made 1st February, with his wife as executrix. After his death, it appeared that his debts were considerable, amounting to £1,340, the larger part of which was due to Dr. John Jeffcott, who had lent him money when he took over Ballymacthomas (see p. 58). His personal property was very small,

as certified by affidavits in an Exchequer suit that followed upon his death, and the lands were worth only about £113 per annum. His estate was wound up by order of the Court of Exchequer, and his elder son, William Bernard, purchased the lands, &c., for the sum of £400. All these legal proceedings were the issue of a friendly suit between Dr. John Jeffcott and Alicia Bernard, the widow; but it is plain that Robert Bernard was not a fortunate man of business. He was buried, almost certainly, in the family burying-place at Ballyseedy, near Tralee, where a tombstone marks the grave of his daughter Jane. He left two sons and two daughters, of whom, and of whose descendants, the following chapters give an account.

(3) William Bernard was the third son of John Bernard and Anne Stritch. There is a Tralee story that he had a son Frank, who fought a duel at Tramore with a member of the Bandon family "on account of the name." However that may be, he appears in various deeds, with his brother Robert, between the years 1799 and 1805 as "William Bernard, gent., of Tralee," or "of Killarney." It is said that either he or his brother John introduced iron roller mills into Kerry.

(4) John Bernard, the fourth son of John Bernard and Anne Stritch, appears in a deed of 1805 as William Bernard's brother, and again in the same year as witness to Pierce Chute's renunciation of the

executorship of William Jeffcott's will (p. 64). Probably he is to be identified with John Bernard of BallymacElligott, who registered his freehold at Caherlaheen in 1781; or with John Bernard, of East Ballysheen, in the parish of O'Dorney (7½ miles N.-E. of Tralee), who registered his freehold in 1796.

Of the daughters born to John Bernard and Anne Stritch, one married a weaver at Gortatlea, Williams by name (see p. 70); another married a Barnet, of Tureen, and the family took the name of Bernard. John Bernard, farmer, of Tureen, in BallymacElligott, b. 1787, d. 1885, was a son of this marriage (he married Elizabeth Sparling, and left descendants). Thus about 1800 there were three John Bernards, first cousins of each other, of the same age, living in or near Tralee, besides John Bernard, of Ballynegar, who was a kinsman and contemporary.

CHAPTER II.

WILLIAM BERNARD AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

WILLIAM BERNARD, the elder son of Robert Bernard (p. 7) and Alicia Jeffcott, was born in 1786, and was brought up at Ballymacthomas, near Tralee, County Kerry, of which he was registered as a freeholder 3rd August, 1811 (see p. 58). Nothing is known of his early years. He became a solicitor and established himself in Dublin, where his office was at 26 Arran Quay, a house that was his own property. He had come into possession, as has already been told, of the place at Ballymacthomas, where his father had lived, but it could never have been of great value. On 21st December, 1807, he was married in St. Ann's Church, Dublin, to Sidney Millikin, the eldest daughter of John Millikin and Matilda Turton (see p. 74), whose sister Matilda afterwards married his brother John. He had acted as solicitor to the five Millikin sisters, and the married ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Cotton, the bride's uncle by marriage (see p. 82). William Bernard was now in comfortable circumstances, and he had a country residence at Knocklyon House, Tallaght, Co. Dublin. He died, after a few days' illness, at his town house,

26 Arran Quay, on 16th April, 1828, his brother John being present, and he was buried in Tallaght Churchyard. The inscription on the tombstone, a large flat slab, supported on four pillars with granite flagging underneath, runs thus :—

"Beneath this stone erected by his affectionate wife Sidney and his six children in memory of the best of parents lie the remains of William Bernard, late of the city of Dublin, esq. He died on the 16th day of April 1828.

Thou much loved parent, shall we ever prove
Forgetful of thy tenderness and love ?
What fond anxieties thy heart hath known
To soften all our sorrows by thine own !
Thy cares and joys in one fond wish were lost,
To make us all a father's heart could boast.
Dear to thy wife and to thy children dear,
Long shall we shed the tributary tear.
Oh ! happy privilege of Christian Faith,
When we can date thy happiness from Death ;
Unlike the mourner without hope who grieves,
We trust thy soul with thy Redeemer lives."

The verses were probably written by his brother John.

William Bernard's will, dated 1st April, 1828, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Armagh on 1st May, contains the following provisions :—A debt of £250 to be paid to his brother John, "now lent to me for pressing purposes"; an annuity of £50 to his wife Sidney as a satisfaction of provisions in the marriage settlement ; his daughters Matilda and Alicia to receive £500 each, with interest at 6 per cent., principal to be paid to them on their marriage, or on

reaching the age of 24; the residue equally between his four sons; mention is made of "my landed leasehold or freehold property and my house on Arran Quay." "By virtue of a certain deed in writing executed by Sackville Hamilton,* of co. Tyrone, esq., I may become entitled to about £10,000" . . . this to be divided, two-thirds to his daughters, and the rest to his sons. The executors are his wife, his brother John, and William Edmundson, of Tuckey Street, Cork (see p. 76). It is witnessed by Boles Reeves, William Jeffcott (p. 67), and Patrick Gibbon.

"Altogether," his brother John wrote, "his family will have about £170 a year, and perhaps £1,000 at least for the girls."

We now go on to tell the story of his children.

(1) Robert Bernard, the eldest child of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born in 1809, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, proceeding B.A. in 1829 and M.A. in 1832. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1831, his address being 97 Lower Baggot Street, a house that had been bequeathed to his mother by her aunt, Elizabeth Batchelor (p. 73). In December, 1832, he voted for the unsuccessful Whig

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* There are documents in the Dublin Registry of Deeds relating to monetary transactions between Frederick Hamilton, of Dunfreith, County Kildare, and the Bernards; but it does not appear that the family ever got the £10,000 mentioned in the will.

candidates, Mr. P. C. Crampton and Hon. G. Ponsonby, at the Dublin University election—a vote which indicates his political opinions (see p. 65). He is said to have "tried in vain the climate of Italy for a pulmonary complaint," and went to Australia to practise his profession in 1837. His kinsman, Sir John Jeffcott (p. 67), was Chief Justice of Adelaide; and on the arrival of Governor Gawler at Adelaide, Robert Bernard was sworn Advocate-General and Crown Solicitor of South Australia, 17th October, 1838. This office he held until 1st April, 1840, at least. The climate is said to have suited his health, and he lived at any rate until 1845 (see p. 18). There is no record at Adelaide of his marriage, and it is probable that he died s. p.

(2) William Bernard, the second son of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born at Dublin in 1811. He was educated under a Mr. Huddart, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, under Mr. Griffin as tutor, graduating B.A. in 1832. He lived at 97 Lower Baggot Street, and followed his father's profession as a solicitor. He went to Adelaide as Assistant Crown Solicitor for South Australia—an office which he held from 1st April, 1841, to 1st August, 1843. He died 30th August, 1843.

(3) Matilda Bernard, third child of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born in 1812, and on 23rd October, 1829, married, at Dublin, George Briscoe, Esq., of Merchant's Quay, Dublin, and

Willmount, Piltown, and Garryricken, County Kilkenny, son of Edward Villiers Briscoe, of Willmount (and youngest brother of John Briscoe, who married Louisa Millikin ; see p. 77). She died 3rd March, 1847, and is buried in Fiddown Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, where there are tombstones, with inscriptions, over her grave and those of her husband and children. She had issue :—

(i) Robert G. Briscoe, b. 1842, d. 13th February, 1852.

(ii) Elizabeth Briscoe, mar. 1861, Robert Talbot, of Shilrudera, Terryglass, Co. Tipperary.

(iii) Catherine Jane Briscoe, b. 1843, d. s. p. 25th May, 1868.

After her death, George Briscoe married again, and had two sons, one being the Rev. George Villiers Briscoe, Vicar of St. Peter's, Staines, died 8th June, 1913, aged 55 years. George Briscoe died in 1862, aged 83 years.

There is a tablet in Fiddown Church, in memory of a soldier brother, Capt. Edward Briscoe, b. 1792, d. 1881, of the 41st (Welsh) Regiment, who carried the colours at the storming of Badajos.

(4) Alicia Bernard, second daughter of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born in 1816, and married Sydney Manvers Meadows,* of Woodbridge, Suffolk, fourth son of Rev. Philip Meadows, B.A.,

* For a pedigree of the Meadows family, see *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, iii. 1129 (ed. J. W. Clay for the Harleian Society).

Rector of Great Bealings, and Elizabeth Graves. They emigrated to Australia, where so many of her kinsfolk had gone, about 1839.

(5) John Bernard, third son of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born in 1817. He appears again in 1839 (see p. 52), but was a delicate youth, and seems to have died s. p.

(6) Sidney Bernard, fourth son of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin, was born in 1818. He was educated by his uncle, Dr. John Bernard, at Charleville (p. 20), after his father's death, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon, and served in H.M.S. *Melville Castle*, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1844. His gallant death is thus described in a communication to the *Times* of 19th December, 1845, headed "A Contrast," and signed M. I. H :—

"Not many weeks since, the *Eclair* steamer anchored in Funchal Roads. The dread yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly sickness had swept off two-thirds of her officers and men. Her captain and both her surgeons had perished. The wan, worn survivors sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira. The governor of the island deemed it his painful duty to forbid any intercourse between the plague ship and the shore. He sternly commanded them to weigh their anchor and depart. The scanty crew of the steamer, already unfit to carry on the duty of the vessel, was daily becoming scantier under the attacks of the fever. The equinox was at hand. In this pitiable plight, without medical aid, they were on the point of being compelled to put to sea and cross the Bay of Biscay. There chanced, however, to be at Madeira, Sidney Bernard, an

English surgeon. This man and seven seamen, volunteers from English merchantmen, came forward and offered their services in taking the *Eclair* home. It is needless to waste words in praising their noble conduct. A more signal act of cool, disinterested devotion is not on record. The *Eclair* reached the Motherbank; the fever still raged between her decks. Many had died on the passage from Madeira; the pilot who boarded her in the Channel died; and the heroic Sidney Bernard, having accomplished the humane task he had assigned himself, died also." *

He passed away while the *Eclair* lay in quarantine in the Medway, opposite Port Victoria, two hundred of the ship's company being buried in wide trenches in the adjacent marshes. He was buried on Burntwick Island, and a stone was erected with the following inscription :—

"Sacred to the memory of Sidney Bernard, a surgeon of the Royal Navy, and son of the late William Bernard, of Knocklyon House, Co. Dublin, Esquire, who departed this life the 9th Oct., 1845, on board H.M.S. *Eclair*, while performing quarantine at Stangate Creek, aged 27 years.

"Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

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* The writer drew a contrast between the apathy with which the public viewed this act of heroism, and the enthusiasm with which they had recently supported a testimonial to a successful railway speculator. On 24th November, a letter appeared in the *Times*, signed "An humble member of Her Majesty's household," advocating the promotion of a testimonial to "Mr. Bernard, the noble-hearted surgeon, and three men who volunteered their services on board the pest-ship *Eclair*, and lost their lives." An advertisement headed "The Bernard Testimonial," reprinting the letter of M. I. H., appeared in the *Times* of 28th November, but apparently nothing came of it. See also the *Times* of 7th October, 1845.

This stone and the railing were falling into decay, when they were repaired by order of the Admiralty, at the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, who wrote an article on the subject in the *Sunday at Home* for March, 1897. The Religious Tract Society published a tract, founded on Sidney Bernard's heroism, entitled *The Good Physician* (*Illustrated Messenger*, No. 55).

The will of "Sidney Bernard of H.M.S. *Rolla*," dated 14th May, 1845, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Armagh, 26th May, 1846, and contains the following provisions :—

"My lands and hereditaments in South Australia to be disposed of, and proceeds to go to pay debts of my brother Robert" . . . anything coming to him by the will of his late brother William to go to the same purpose . . . the freehold lands in Co. Kildare (see note, p. 13), which Sidney Bernard is seized of, to be disposed of, and the proceeds employed in liquidating £200 due to Mark Belcher, Esq., of Co. Kilkenny . . . the annuity to which he is entitled under deed of 4th Oct., 1839, amounting to £48 10s., to his sister Alicia (p. 15), wife of Sidney Manvers Meadows, Esq., independent of her husband, she to pay £10 annually to Mark Belcher until the £200 is paid off . . . £600 policy of insurance on the life of John William Murphy, Esq., to be divided equally between his brothers-in-law George Briscoe and Sidney Manvers Meadows . . . anything from the property of his late uncle John Millikin (p. 74), "to my uncle John Bernard, Esq, M.D., in accordance with the promise made him in my letter of 12th March, 1845 . . . residue to his sisters Matilda and Alicia, independently of their husbands."

The executors were H. Mecredy, Esq., of Dublin, and G. Briscoe, Esq., of Piltown.

CHAPTER III.

Dr. John Bernard and his Descendants.

John Bernard, younger son of Robert Bernard and Alicia Jeffcott, was baptized in Tralee Parish Church 3rd April, 1787. His father was careful to give him a good education, and he probably studied under Mr. Hugh Donovan, a Scholar of Trinity, Dublin, who was well known as a teacher of classics in Tralee (see p. 67). He was a clever and forward boy, and by the advice of his maternal uncle, Surgeon John Jeffcott, R.N. (p. 59), he entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon in H.M.S. *Druid* 6th August, 1808, having passed the necessary examinations held in London by the Royal College of Surgeons. At the end of 1809 he joined the *Polyphemus* in Jamaica (then bearing the flag of Admiral Rowley); and he served in this ship until November, 1810, when he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon and appointed to H.M.S. *Avon.* In 1811 he joined H.M.S. *Pelorus,* and served in the West Indies and the Mediterranean until the end of 1815. He left the Navy, on half pay, after the Peace of 1816, greatly esteemed by his ship-mates and brother-officers.

In order to qualify for private practice, he took his

degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh on 1st May, 1817, his degree thesis being on the subject of dysentery.

On 20th October, 1815, he had been married in St. Paul's Church, Dublin, to Matilda Millikin (p. 75), daughter of John Millikin and Matilda Turton (p. 82), and younger sister of his brother William's wife. He lived for a short time, preparing for his medical degree, at 5 College Street, Edinburgh, where his eldest son was born. His second child was born in Upper Dominick Street, Dublin; and in 1818 he settled in Charleville, Co. Cork, where he built up a large private practice, and also laboured for many years in dispensaries and fever hospitals. The house in which he lived, "Knightslodge," is outside the gate of Charleville Park, the seat of the Sanders family, who were close friends. The members of his modest household are named in the Census Returns for 1821; he had two maids, with a man to attend his horse. His mother (p. 58) lived with him from the time that he went to Charleville until her death in 1838.

A memoir of Dr. Bernard, published in the *Irish Medical Directory* for 1852, has the following paragraphs:—

"Dr. Bernard's attainments as a physician were of a high order. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge relating to his profession, and he further possessed the happy facility of imparting such knowledge in an agreeable manner to others; and there are many young medical officers now serving in the Army and Navy who owe much of their present

usefulness to his abilities in this respect. Dr. Bernard was also remarkably humane, as the following facts testify: When the cholera first visited Ireland, he, frequently, on returning home from his labours, picked up from the roadside unhappy wretched beings, placed there on straw to expire by their alarmed relatives, and conveyed them in his carriage to the cholera hospital at Charleville; and more recently, during the dreadful famine and pestilence, his labours in behalf of the sufferers were unremitting. With the aid of an old and attached friend in London, he procured from ten to twenty pounds weekly, besides supplies of food and clothing, which were carefully distributed through the medium of two charitable ladies, who generously assisted in carrying out his views, and by this means nearly three thousand human beings were kept from perishing. In private life, Dr. Bernard was characterized by deep, unaffected piety, and the exercise of virtues which endeared him to his family and friends."

A pleasing description of his character, more full than would have been fitting for the *Medical Directory*, was written by his old friend, the Rev. T. Gibbings, and exists in manuscript. "In every house which he entered," says Mr. Gibbings, "he was the most pleasing guest, the most agreeable associate, and most heartily welcome visitor. On every subject of conversation he was agreeable and animated, affording information to all . . . Men of the highest range of cultivated talent were gratified with the conversation of one who equalled the level of their utmost attainments. Females of the most delicate taste delighted to join in his chaste, pious, and lucid remarks; children loved him for his playful wit and tender attention to all their little joys, as well as their

sicknesses or sorrows." Mr. Gibbings adds that he "never knew him to mistake a case."

In 1838, at the persuasion of his wife, who wished to be near her sons while they were at College, Dr. Bernard moved to Dublin (47 Lower Mount Street), intending to establish himself there. A gratifying address and a service of silver plate (now in the possession of his grandson, the Provost of Trinity) were presented to him by the inhabitants of Charleville and its neighbourhood, among the signatories being the Earl of Cork and Orrery, Mr. Chidley Coote, Mr. S. H. Harrison, Mr. J. Sanders, Rev. Wm. Bunbury, &c. The address says, *inter alia*: "During your residence for upwards of twenty years in this town, we have had ample opportunity to estimate your professional value, both as regards your superintendence of our public charitable institutions, and private practice in our respective families. Attached to your profession, anxious to keep pace with the improvements in its several branches, prompt and decisive to discriminate and provide against the exigencies of every case committed to your charge, and humanely solicitous for the result, your skill and success are, in our opinion, not to be surpassed in the highest range of the medical and surgical profession . . . We cannot but regret your removal from hence as a public and personal loss, but we are cheered by the hopes that your proposed residence in Dublin will, by opening a larger field for the exercise of your

talents, realise your most sanguine expectations; and we venture to express our conviction that your professional qualifications and private worth, when more extensively known, will in proportion be duly appreciated."

It is not, however, easy for a physician from the provinces to get into lucrative practice in Dublin, and Dr. Bernard's move to the metropolis was not successful from a monetary point of view. He returned to Charleville in 1841, and continued his country practice until the end of his life. As late as 1885, Dr. Bernard's skill was well remembered in Co. Cork.

John Bernard was devoted to literature, and was a good Latin scholar. His note-books are full of translations and tags from Horace and Virgil, and of quotations from English poetry. He wrote verses with a certain facility, and some of his sonnets are well turned. From the days that he was at sea as a young surgeon to the last years of his life he delighted in writing poetry.

He was greatly interested in the question of emigration, and especially of emigration to Australia, where his two Jeffcott cousins had made a reputation for themselves (see p. 67). A pamphlet entitled *Thoughts on Emigration as connected with Ireland* was published by him in 1840, and he is described on the title-page as "a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Navy, and Secretary to the Society for Promoting Emigration from Ireland to British Colonies." It was dedicated, by permission, to Archbishop Whately.

His wife, Matilda (see p. 75), died in 1850, and he was never well after this. Not a rich man, despite his large practice, he had many expenses in putting his large family out in the world; and towards the end of his life anxieties about money depressed him. Some letters written to his daughter Matilda (see p. 25) from Dr. Townsend's house at Spy Hill, Cork (see p. 80), where he had gone for change of air, are extant, and they are melancholy in tone. Indeed, his eldest son, in a letter written about 1859, described him as "of a very moody, capricious temper." Yet he must have been a delightful companion in days of health and strength, as he was undoubtedly a man of versatile genius and genuine worth.

He died of heart-disease, followed by rapid hydrothorax, rather suddenly on 19th April, 1851, and is buried in the same grave as his wife at Charleville. The inscription on the tombstone erected by his sons is as follows:—

"Sacred to the memories of Dr. John Bernard, R.N., and Matilda his wife. They departed this life, the former on the 19th April, 1851, aet. 64 years, the latter on the 24th March, 1850, aged 64 years."

His will, dated 14th March, 1851, leaves everything he had to his daughter Matilda (p. 25), who had been the mainstay of his house since her mother's death. His daughter Alicia (p. 39) had already received her portion, viz., £1,000.

DR. JOHN BERNARD.

We now proceed to enumerate Dr. John Bernard's descendants, in order :—

(1) Matilda Bernard, the eldest child of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, was born 15th September, 1816, at 5 College Street, Edinburgh. Throughout her unselfish life she was devoted to the interests of her brothers and sisters. Her father was able to leave her but a small sum of money (about £1,000), and she was always poor, although extraordinarily independent and generous beyond her means. She looked after her brothers before they were married, and she had the care of her nephew George Crabbe, when he was a little boy, his father and mother being in Australia (p. 40), and having sent him home in 1857. She was the administratrix of the will of her aunt Emily Millikin (p. 76). She went to Australia to stay with her sister Alicia about 1861, but returned to Ireland after a few years. Her brothers Robert and William were always anxious to help her with money, but she was too proud to take it from them. She was given one of the houses at Sheils' Institution, Stillorgan, County Dublin, in 1870, and she remained there, going on occasional visits to relatives, until her death, which took place at 1 Garville Road, Rathgar, on 29th March, 1891. She was buried in the Humphrys vault (p. 113) in Mount Jerome Cemetery on 1st April, 1891.

Her will, dated 23rd April, 1889, left the Railway

Stock of which she was proprietor to her niece Alice Bernard (p. 32), and various family souvenirs to other relatives, her nephew, the Rev. John Henry Bernard (p. 45), being executor and residuary legatee. Her effects, besides her small capital, were not worth £20, for she had given away all in her lifetime.

Matilda Bernard was a woman of fervent piety, of the old Evangelical school, with tendencies towards Plymouth Brethrenism in later years. Her goodness and unselfishness were apparent in every action of her life, and her independence about money almost amounted to eccentricity. All her nephews and nieces were devoted to her; and she did more than anyone else to keep in touch with each other the various branches of the Bernard family between 1861 and 1891.

(2) Robert Bernard, eldest son of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, was born at Upper Dominick Street, Dublin, 23rd October, 1817. He was brought up at Charleville, Co. Cork, and educated at Trinity, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, one of his College class-fellows being his neighbour, Thomas Sanders, of Charleville Park. He obtained the licence of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1838. He served in H.M.S. *President* in the South Seas; in H.M.S. *Pique* under Capt. Stopford; took out his degree of M.B. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852; served in H.M.S. *London*; in H.M.S.

Hawke, on the south coast of Ireland, under Capt. Willcox and Capt. Crispin from 17th December, 1856, to 23rd February, 1860; and in H.M.S. *Trafalgar* under Captains Fanshawe, Dickson, Baillie, and Mason from 23rd February, 1860, to 29th February, 1864. He had been Staff Surgeon since 1845, and had received from all his captains strong testimonials as to his great ability and zeal.

Robert Bernard was married in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, 13th November, 1855, to Sarah Jane Augusta Clifford, daughter of Lieut. Herbert John Clifford, R.N. (p. 93), and Lucinda Hamilton, his first wife (p. 101), and there were five children of the marriage. While Mr. Bernard was serving in the *Hawke*, Mrs. Bernard lived at Wilmount Lodge, Queenstown, Co. Cork; when he went out to the Mediterranean in the *Trafalgar*, his family went to live at Christ Church Terrace, Cheltenham, in order to be near Mrs. Bernard's sisters (p. 93), who kept a school there for girls. They moved to Brooklyn Villas, Cheltenham, in 1865. In this year Mr. Bernard took out the degree of M.D. at Trinity, Dublin, and was promoted Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. He proceeded to Hong Kong, and while in charge of the hospital there was seized with dysentery, which laid the foundation of his fatal illness, and necessitated his proceeding to Japan for the preservation of his life. He was invalided to England in 1868.

Dr. Bernard was greatly impressed by the methods, then new, adopted by Lister for the antiseptic treatment of wounds, and he spent some time about this period in attending London hospitals. He was, it is believed, the first to introduce these methods into naval hospitals, and his work attracted much attention when he was appointed (in 1868) head of the surgical side of the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse. He was appointed shortly afterwards an Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Two articles by him on the ligature of large arteries appeared in the *Lancet* of 22nd June, 1872.

In October, 1871, he contracted blood-poisoning through a recent cicatrix on the forefinger, while making a post-mortem examination on a patient who had died of malignant dysentery. Acute inflammation of the finger and arm was the result, with the return of the dysenteric symptoms in an aggravated form. Notwithstanding he continued to do duty until the summer of 1872, when he was obliged to go on leave, and, acting on advice, went to Spa, Belgium, where he died 25th August, 1872.

His body was brought to England, and in accordance with his own wishes he was buried in the Naval Cemetery, Plymouth, by Rev. G. E. Carwithen, a firing party of 300 men from the Royal Marines leading the funeral cortège. There were present officers and men from every ship in port, with an immense concourse of the general public.

The obituary notice in the *Lancet* concludes by expressing the hope that Dr. R. Bernard's widow and children would receive the best consideration of the naval authorities; and, in fact, they did receive special rates of pension, in consideration of Dr. Bernard's services, and his son Herbert was afterwards granted a Queen's Cadetship at Sandhurst.

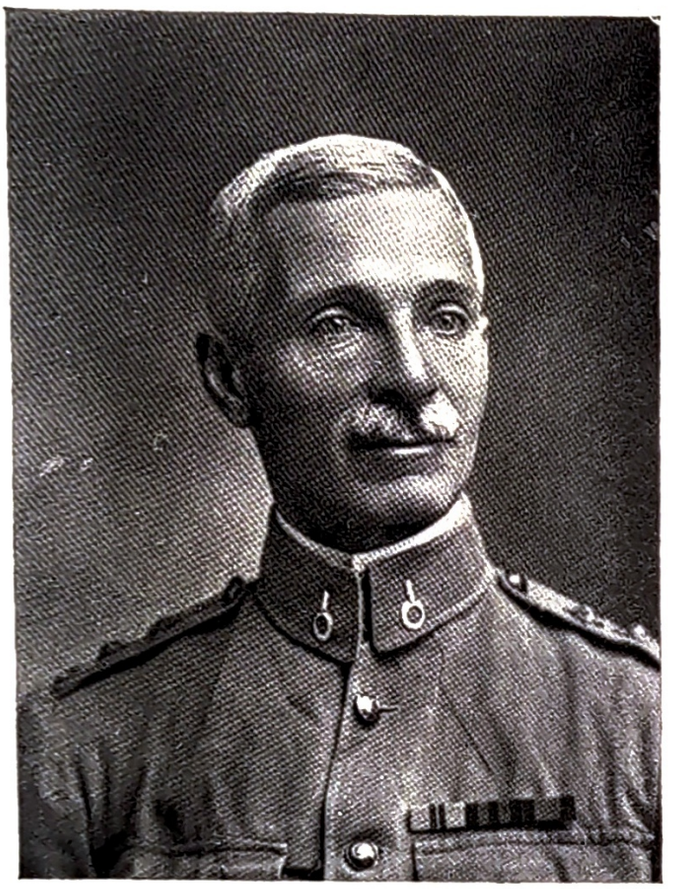
Dr. R. Bernard's children must now be enumerated:

i. John Bernard, the elder son of Robert Bernard and Sarah Augusta Clifford, b. 6th July, 1863, d. 25th May, 1867, at Cheltenham.

ii. Herbert Clifford Bernard, second son of Robert Bernard and Sarah Augusta Clifford, was b. 15th July, 1865, at 2 Brooklyn Villas, Cheltenham. He was educated at Caen (see p. 93), Llandovery School, and Derby Grammar School, entering Sandhurst as a Queen's Cadet. He was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion 67th (Hampshire) Regiment in 1884, and joined them at Secunderabad. The regiment went to Mandalay in October, 1885, and he served throughout the third Burmese War (medal and clasp). He was appointed to the Indian Army in 1886, and between 1887 and 1890 he was serving in Burmah with the 29th, 12th, and 5th Madras Infantry. He joined the 4th Burmah Battalion in 1890, and during the nine years that he was with them he saw a great deal of active service, including the Manipur Expedition of 1891 (clasp), the

fighting in Burmah between 1889 and 1892, and the Chinuk Expedition (clasp). Promoted Captain in 1895, he was attached in 1899 to the 32nd Madras Infantry, and acted as Commandant, and as second in command during part of his time with them, which lasted until June, 1903. (He was at home on long leave from June, 1900, to November, 1901.) Promoted Major in 1902, he was second in command of the 92nd Punjabis from June, 1903, to February, 1905, when he was transferred to the 93rd Burmah Infantry. In 1905 he was moved from Burmah, to his great satisfaction, and was appointed to the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs. With this splendid regiment he remained to the end of his Indian service (N.-W. Frontier Medal, 1908). He commanded it with conspicuous efficiency from 1908 until 1914 at Nowshera, Rawal Pindi, Nasirabad, and Deir Ismail Khan. They were sent to Delhi for the Coronation Durbar (medal) in 1911. Herbert Bernard became Lieut.-Colonel in 1909, and Colonel in 1913, retiring on 25th April, 1914.

When the German War broke out, Colonel Bernard was shooting in Cashmere, but he hurried home and applied for service in the field. He would not wait until an Indian Brigade might become vacant, but accepted the command of a new battalion—the 10th Royal Irish Rifles (South Belfast Regiment). They were quite new recruits, and the training of them was no easy task. For some time, the Colonel had with



COLONEL H. C. BERNARD.

him as his second in command, his cousin Lt.-Col. John Bernard (p. 35), at Ballykinlar, Co. Down. The regiment completed its training in the South of England, and moved to France October, 1915, being in the trenches all the winter. The Colonel was acting Brigadier-General for part of the time, and was mentioned in despatches (30th April, 1916). He asked for, and obtained, permission to lead his regiment in person at the Battle of the Somme, being the only Colonel in the Brigade who did so. He was killed by a shell on 1st July, 1916, as his regiment was moving through Thiepval Wood. The inscription placed on his tombstone at Martinsart hints at the singular attractiveness and simplicity of his character: "Miles generosus, comitate, fidelitate, virtute, pariter insignis." (Decorations for the German War: British War and Victory Medals, and 1914–15 Star.)

When a Captain, he married Ina Hogg, of Melbourne (21st February, 1898), who died at Nowshera in February, 1908, without issue. He never recovered the shock of his wife's death, and her portrait was found on his person when he was killed, with the request that it might be buried with him.

(i) Lucy Mary Bernard, the eldest daughter of Robert Bernard and Sarah Augusta Clifford, was born at Newpark, Co. Sligo (see p. 103), and she married, 4th September, 1877, at Malta, Augustus John Lavie, Captain, R.A. He died, as Lieut.-Col.,

retired, at his residence, Wilton Court, Ross, Herefordshire, on 15th June, 1912. They had three daughters :—

(1) Mary Lavie, who served as a nurse in France during the German War (Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service). She has the War Medal (with oak-leaf for mention in despatches, November, 1917), the Victory Medal, and was decorated with the Royal Red Cross, 1919.

(2) Dorothy Jane Lavie, who married, 4th February, 1914, at Ross, Herefordshire, Alan Auret, Captain, 127th Baluchis. They have issue :—

1. John Auret, b. 8th November, 1914.
2. Geoffrey Auret, b. 9th November, 1915.

(3) Lucy Gladys Lavie, worked in a munition factory during the German War, and was granted the medal of the Order of the British Empire for her services.

(ii) Matilda Nannie Bernard, the second daughter of Robert Bernard and Sarah Augusta Clifford, was born at Queenstown, Co. Cork, and married, 29th July, 1885, her cousin John Henry Bernard, and has issue (see p. 47).

(iii) Alice Bernard, the third daughter of Robert Bernard and Sarah Augusta Clifford, was also born at Queenstown, Co. Cork. She took charge of a munitions factory at Coventry during the German War.

MRS. J. H. BERNARD.

(3) Alicia Bernard, second daughter of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, b. 8th January, 1819, at Charleville, d. February, 1820, and was buried at Charleville, 24th February, 1820.

(4) Sidney Turton Bernard, second son of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, was born at Charleville 11th June, 1820, and brought up there. He was sent to Adelaide by his father, with the intention that he should take up land for a sheep-farm, and a memorandum dated 28th March, 1840, in his father's handwriting gives full instructions as to his future conduct, and informs him that £100 will be at his disposal on landing for the purchase of land. His cousin Robert Bernard (p. 14) was at this time Advocate-General of South Australia, and his Jeffcott cousins (p. 67) had also achieved high positions in the colony.

There is no record of Sidney Bernard's movements in Australia, but there is extant a journal, which he wrote on board the *Mary Lloyd*, of a passage from Port Philip to Liverpool, between March and August, 1844. Appended to this is a memorandum on the prospects of a sheep-farmer in Australia. The probability is that Sidney Bernard had not enough capital to begin with.

At any rate, the next record of him is 23rd March, 1848, when he was admitted Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, having also secured a Midwifery certificate. He became Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy (appointed to H.M.S. *Victory*,

8th April, 1848), but died without issue 16th May, 1849, in London. He was buried at Abbey Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, the number of his grave being 4160 L 5.

(5) Alicia Elizabeth Bernard,* baptized 22nd February, 1822, buried 2nd March, 1822, at Charleville, was the third daughter of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin.

(6) John Bernard, the third son of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, was born at Charleville, 28th May, 1823. Like his brothers, Robert and Sidney, he followed his father's profession, being apprenticed to Dr. Maurice Collis, of Dublin, in 1838. He became Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy, 8th October, 1841; was advanced Surgeon, 25th February, 1852; Staff Surgeon, 12th May, 1864; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, 1875, and Inspector-General, 1882. He was a Licentiate (1841) and Fellow (1862) of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

He served in the following ships:—H.M.S. *Rhadamanthus*, *Madagascar*, *Daedalus*, *Caledonia*, *Queen*, *Growler*, *Electra*, *Argus*, *Blenheim*, and *Eagle*, in all parts of the world, and was for five years, as Staff Surgeon, in charge of the hospital at the Cape of Good Hope.

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* The name Elizabeth was that of her great-grandmother, Elizabeth FitzMaurice (p. 57).

He married on 28th October, 1857, at Monkstown Church, Co. Dublin, Agnes Elizabeth Speer, daughter of John Speer, M.D., R.N., of Kingstown, Co. Dublin, and Mary Anne Hemsworth (daughter of Captain Hemsworth, who had commanded a company of Yeomanry during the Irish Rebellion of 1798). Dr. John Bernard died at 15 Ranelagh Avenue, Hurlingham Road, London, on 17th July, 1891, his wife surviving him. She died 16th September, 1913, at Southsea.

They had four children :—

i. Annie Maud Bernard, the only daughter of John Bernard and Agnes Speer, b. 14th November, 1858, d. s. p 10th October, 1875.

ii. John Bernard Bernard, the eldest son of John Bernard and Agnes Speer, was b. 31st August, 1861.

He obtained his Commission in the Royal Marines 1st September, 1879, and retired as Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 9th January, 1905. He served in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and was in several actions, including Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp ; bronze star). When the German War broke out, he volunteered again for service. For some time he was with his cousin Col. H. C. Bernard (p. 31) as second in command of the 10th Royal Irish Rifles, while they were being trained in Co. Down ; subsequently he went out to France with the Ordnance and Transport department. He was twice

at Suvla Bay (after Rear-Admiral Christian was wounded), and mentioned in despatches. Appointed February, 1916, to command H.M.S. *Neptune* in the Grand Fleet, and was engaged at the Battle of Jutland, being mentioned in despatches. Promoted Rear-Admiral September, 1917; Senior Naval Officer at Portland, November, 1917; Rear-Admiral, Reserve Fleet, the Nore, March, 1920.

Rear-Admiral Bernard is a Companion of the Bath, Commander of the Crown of Italy, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and has the Russian Order of St. Anne (2nd class with swords), and the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure (2nd class). He received the 1914–15 Star, the 1914–19 General Service Medal, and the Allied War Medal.

He married, 17th December, 1900, Ida Marie Gilles, only daughter of A. W. Gilles, Esq., of New Zealand and Sydney, Australia. He has a son, Patrick John Gerald Bernard, b. 19th October, 1907, at Southsea, who entered Dartmouth as Naval Cadet, April, 1921.

iv. Robert Spence Bernard, the third son of John Bernard and Agnes Speer, was b. 26th January, 1870; educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and King's College Hospital, London; M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P., 1893; entered the Navy as Surgeon, 1894, promoted Staff Surgeon 1904, Fleet Surgeon 1910; invalided from the Navy, 1916; Surgeon-Commander (retired list), 1918. In 1898 he received the thanks of the Bombay Plague Committee, and of the Nizam of

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Hyderabad, for his services in connexion with the suppression of bubonic plague. During the German War he was present at the bombardment of various Turkish forts in the Red Sea. When invalided out of the Navy in 1916, he volunteered for service in France with the R.A.M.C.; and was in command of an Ambulance Train during the campaign on the Somme. After the war, he engaged in private practice at Sidmouth, Devon.

He married, in 1905, May, dau. of Charles Daley, Esq., of Cheltenham, and widow of Lt.-Commander A. Gordon, R.N., and has a daughter, Rosalie Elizabeth Hemsworth Bernard.

(7) Alicia Bernard, the youngest daughter of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin—the third daughter to whom her grandmother's name Alicia was given—was born 3rd September, 1824, at Charleville, and brought up there. She was married 3rd January, 1846, at Charleville Parish Church to Thomas Crabbe, Esq., of Trowbridge, Wilts (son of the Rev. George Crabbe, of Bredfield, Suffolk, and grandson of the poet Crabbe), who had been born at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, 5th February, 1821.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe went out to Australia in 1855, and settled at Sandhurst, after having lived in Portland Bay, Williamstown, and Dunolly.

Alicia Crabbe died at Ballarat, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. James Orr, of heart-disease, 28th July, 1881; her husband, Thomas Crabbe, died 26th June, 1896.

The sons and daughters of Thomas and Alicia Crabbe were:—

i. George Bernard Crabbe, b. 13th November, 1846, at Uttoxeter, Staffs; mar. Isabella Theodosia Watkins, March, 1882, and d. 21st June, 1896. They had a daughter, Winifred Alicia, and a son, George Bernard Crabbe, who settled in Fiji.

ii. John William Crabbe, b. 9th July, 1848, d. 25th May, 1849, at Charleville.

iii. John Sidney Crabbe, b. and d. at Cheadle, 1850.

iv. John Sidney Crabbe, b. at Steeple Ashton, Wilts, 13th June, 1854; mar. Laura Reade, and d. in Perth, Western Australia, 1911. They had two sons, John Bernard and Thomas Basil; and a daughter, Mary Doris.

v. Robert Charles Crabbe, b. 1857, d. 1858, at Portland Bay.

vi. Thomas Frederick William Crabbe, b. 23rd September, 1859, d. 17th October, 1869.

vii. Arthur Rupert Crabbe, b. 24th July, 1863; mar. Kate Orr; d. s. p. in Burmah, 1896.

viii. Herbert Clifford Thomas Crabbe, b. 1866, d. 1875.

ix. Harold Sidney Waldron Crabbe, b. 7th November, 1867; mar., 1894, Margaret, only dau. of James Dawson, Esq., of Mars Hill, Gawler, South Australia; he d. 1911. They had a son and a daughter, viz.: Gavin Crabbe, b. 1902, and Helen Crabbe.

(i) Alice Maude Crabbe, b. in Wiltshire, and mar. 17th February, 1870, James Orr (who d. in London, 27th June, 1900). They had issue :—

1. Vivian William Bernard Orr, M.D., b. 12th May, 1873 ; mar., September, 1912, Gladys Constance (d. 2nd November, 1918), dau. of J. J. Power, M.D., of Dublin, and had issue : a son, James Bernard Vivian, b. 19th November, 1917, and two daughters, Gwendolen Vivian and Elizabeth Vivian.

(1) Eva Mary Bernard Orr, mar. Rev. Clennell George Rivett-Carnac, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and has issue :—John Temple Rivett-Carnac, b 1906, and Aileen Mary Rivett-Carnac.

(2) Estelle Mabel Bernard Orr.

(3) Aileen Alicia Bernard Orr, mar., 12th June, 1912, Lancelot Passy, Capt., Middlesex Regt., and has issue :—Edmund Lancelot Gerald Passy, b. 8th October, 1917, and Catherine Lynette de Passy.

(ii) Maude Turton Balfour Crabbe, mar. Charles Wordsworth Scantlebury James (son of Theodore James, of Overdale, Somersetshire, and Susanna Ash), and had issue :—

1. Cyril Haughton James, b. 27th March, 1877 ; mar., July, 1912, Sylvia, eldest dau. of J. Menzies, Esq., of Melbourne.
2. Tristram Bernard Wordsworth James, b. 1883, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Australian Garrison Artillery ; served through the German War, and was awarded the D.S.O. (mentioned in despatches, 28th May, 1918).

(1) Maude Enid James, d. s. p.

(2) Yolande Maude Deonys James, d. s. p., 1898.

(iii) Mary Crabbe, mar., 17th August, 1887, John Shiels, of Melbourne (d. August, 1920), and had issue:—

(1) Mary Shiels, m., 1915, George Brookman, and had issue:—

1. Michael Rodney Brookman, b. 14th June, 1916.
2. Phyllis Brookman.

(2) Winifred Margaret Shiels, d. s. p.

(iv) Winifred Mabel Crabbe, mar. 5th April, 1915, John Bray (d. 20th December, 1917), and mar. (secondly), 7th June, 1920, Eric Buxton, of the British Legation, Monte Video.

(8) William Frederick Bernard, the youngest child of John Bernard and Matilda Millikin, was born at Charleville 15th September, 1825, and was named after his maternal uncle, Lieut. William Frederick Millikin, R.N. (p. 75). He was sent for a short time to sea, as he had a boyish fancy for the life, but it did not last; and he was educated as a civil engineer at the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill (see p. 93). He began his career by doing some levelling and surveying work under Mr. Cotterill, of Bath, in 1845 and 1846. Having been appointed Assistant Surveyor at Ceylon, he sailed in the *Tigris* from Falmouth, 11th February, 1847, but he returned in 1851, his health being somewhat impaired. From the year

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1853 he was engaged in engineering works on the East Indian Railway, then in process of construction ; and he was in Bengal during the Mutiny, when he was shut up in a fort near Agra. His address in May, 1857, was Ranpore, near Sooree, Beerbohm, Bengal. From about 1856 to 1858 he was in the employment of Messrs. Smith and Atkinson ; but he returned to the service of the East Indian Railway, and was appointed Assistant Engineer from 1st November, 1858. In 1859 his health was not good, and he was reported to be suffering from chronic hepatitis and fever. Accordingly, he got six months' leave of absence, with excellent testimonials from Mr. Turnbull, engineer-in-chief, and from Mr. Perry and Mr. Colin Campbell, under whom he served. On the way home, he broke his arm, and was in poor health when he arrived at 1 Foster Street, Dublin, to stay with his sister Matilda.

He was married in St. George's Church, Dublin, on the 22nd October, 1859, to Martha Amelia Humphrys (p. 113), the eldest daughter of Henry Humphrys (p. 112) and Eleanor Black (p. 121), the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Gideon Jaspar Ouseley (see p. 80). The honeymoon was spent at the Lake View Hotel, Killarney.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bernard went out to India by the overland route in November, 1859. From this time onward William Bernard made rapid strides in the engineering profession, and was

engaged on the construction of the East Indian Railway from Raneegunge to Allahabad. It was a family tradition that William, or "Dick," as he was called by his brothers, had very good brains, and he showed when he settled down to work that he could use them. Three children were born to him, and his married life was very happy, and his circumstances easy. But his career was cut short by an attack of sunstroke on 15th June, 1863, and he was brought back from his work, dead, to his young wife, the last baby being only five days old. He was buried in the cemetery at Allahabad, where a marble cross with an inscription marks his grave.

No pension was attached to William Bernard's position, and he had not been able to save. He died intestate. All that there was for his wife and children was an Insurance policy of £2,000, which fortunately was paid just before the Insurance Company failed. Friends—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, the Latimers, Mrs. Powell, and others—were kind in helping his widow to get the policy paid, and in other ways; and notably Mr. Colin Campbell, an intimate friend of William Bernard, and the godfather of his son. The widow and children sailed for home in the sailing ship *Marlborough* in March, 1864, but the ship sprang a leak outside Mauritius, and they were delayed there six weeks. The voyage round the Cape did not end until September, 1864, when they were met in London by Mrs. Bernard's father (p. 112) and her sister Maria Humphrys (p. 115).

1. John Henry Bernard, the elder son of William Frederick Bernard and Martha Amelia Humphrys, was born 27th July, 1860, at Sooree, Beerbohm, Bengal; educated at Bray College, Co. Wicklow, and St. John's College, Newport, Co. Tipperary; matriculated (1st place) at Trinity College, Dublin, 1st November, 1875, with Junior Exhibition; Sizar, 1876; Scholar, 1879; Wray Prizeman and B.A. (University Student in Mathematics and Mental Philosophy), 1880; M'Cullagh Prizeman, Madden Prizeman, and M.A., 1883; Fellow and Tutor, 1884; ordained deacon, 1886; priest, 1887; B.D., 1888; D.D., 1892; Examining Chaplain to Bishop (Reeves) of Down, 1889; Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, 1888-1911; Select Preacher, Oxford, 1893, 1912, 1919; Cambridge, 1898, 1901, 1917; Warden of Alexandra College, Dublin, for the higher education of women, 1903-1911; President of the Royal Irish Academy, 1916-1921; a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, 1897-1903; a Commissioner of Intermediate Education, 1917; Hon. D.C.L., Durham, 1905; Hon. D.D., Aberdeen, 1906; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1920; Hon. Fellow, Queen's College, Oxford, 1919; Hon. Fellow, Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, 1921; Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, 1897-1902; Dean of St. Patrick's, 1902-1911; consecrated Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, 1911; and translated to the Archbishopric of Dublin, 1915 (enthroned 1st November);

a member of the Irish Convention, 1917; resigned the Archbishopric, 1st July, 1919, on his appointment by the Crown to the Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1919.

Among his published works are the following:

Editor, *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers*, two volumes (with Professor Mahaffy), 1889; *Kant's Critique of Judgement*, 1892, 2nd ed., 1915; *The Irish Liber Hymnorum*, two volumes (with Professor Atkinson), 1898; The Pastoral Epistles, 1899; The Second Epistle to the Corinthians, 1908; The Works of Bishop Butler, two volumes, 1900; The Psalter in Latin and English, 1911; *The Odes of Solomon*, 1912; *Studia Sacra*, 1917; *St. Patrick's Cathedral, a Handbook and a History*, 1904; *The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia, &c.*, 1893; *Archbishop Benson in Ireland*, 1896; the Introduction to *The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift*, 1908; *The Charters of Duiske Abbey*, 1918; seven volumes of sermons; and many articles in *Hastings' Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*, *Dictionary of the Bible*, *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, and in the principal theological magazines.

John Henry Bernard was brought up at Bray, Co. Wicklow, where his mother (p. 113) lived from 1864 to 1880, when she moved to Rathgar, Co. Dublin. He was married at St. Jude's Church,

MOST REV. J. H. BERNARD, D.D.

Southsea, on 29th July, 1885, to his cousin, Matilda Nannie Bernard (p. 32). They began their married life at 6 Belgrave Park, but moved in 1890 to a larger house, 32 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. From 1902 to 1911 they lived at the Deanery, St. Patrick's Close; from 1911 to 1915 at the Palace, Kilkenny, the seat of the bishopric of Ossory; and from 1915 to 1919 at the Palace, Dublin. In 1919, on Dr. Bernard's resignation of the Archbishopric of Dublin, they moved into the Provost's House, Trinity College.

At Christmastide, 1901, Dr. Bernard visited the Holy Land; and in January, 1912, he was one of the four bishops who were members of the British Deputation to Russia, which visited Petrograd and Moscow officially, and was received by the Tsar and Tsarina at Tsarskoe Sélo.

Four children were born to Dr. Bernard and his wife:—

i. William Sidney Hamilton Bernard, elder son of John Henry Bernard and Matilda N. Bernard, was born 2nd October, 1887. He was educated at Mr. Strangways' private school, Dublin, and at Stubbington House, Fareham. He passed as a Naval Cadet into H.M.S. *Britannia*, and became a midshipman in the Royal Navy. But the life did not suit him, and he went to Canada in 1907, entering the Canadian Civil Service. When the German War broke out, he joined the Canadian Forces, and

became Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Naval Division, in 1915. He was transferred, by his own wish, to the Pay Department as Assistant Paymaster, R.N.R., in November, 1916, and he served in the Mediterranean, and afterwards at Larne, while the war lasted, being promoted Paymaster in 1918. He entered the Consular Service under the Foreign Office in 1919, being Vice-Consul at Tunis until 1921, when he was moved to Madrid. Decorations: British War and Victory Medals.

He married, 17th August, 1914, Lucy (daughter of Robert Manning, of Woolfardisworthy, Devon), at St. George's Church, Montreal, and has issue: Elizabeth Maud Bernard.

ii. Robert Bernard, second son of John Henry Bernard and Matilda N. Bernard, was born 20th December, 1891; educated at Mr. Strangways' private school, Dublin; at Arnold House, Llandulas; and at Marlborough College, where he was a member of the O.T.C.; entered Sandhurst, January, 1911; gazetted to the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March, 1912; promoted Lieutenant, November, 1913; served from October, 1912, to November, 1914, with his Battalion in India; killed in action, 26th April, 1915, at Sedd-el-Bahr, the day after the Dublin Fusiliers effected a landing at the extreme point of the Gallipoli Peninsula. In this desperate undertaking the regiment lost twenty-five officers, killed or wounded, out of twenty-six, after twelve days' fight-

LIEUT. R. BERNARD.

ing. Lieutenant Robert Bernard survived the landing on April 25th, and was in command of his company for twenty-four hours. They were ordered on April 26th to storm the fortified village of Sedd-el-Bahr, which they succeeded in taking, Lieutenant Bernard being killed by rifle-fire while leading his men. Decorations: 1914–15 Star; British War and Victory Medals.

(i) Maud Clifford Bernard, educated at Alexandra College, Dublin, was married on 4th June, 1914, at St. Patrick's Cathedral to William Evelyn Joseph Dobbs (educated at Shrewsbury School; Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A.; and Trinity College, Dublin, LL.B.), of the Indian Civil Service, which he entered in 1903, eldest son of Joseph Dobbs, Esq., J.P. They have issue:—

(1) Alice Joan Brigid Dobbs.
(2) Anne Maud Dobbs.
(3) Katherine Frances Dobbs.
(4) Cecile Mary Dobbs.
(5) Lucinda Elizabeth Dobbs.

(ii) Alice Eleanor* Bernard, educated at Alexandra College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where she graduated B.A. as Junior Moderator in Modern Literature in 1913, and M.A., 1917. During the German War she was employed in the Foreign Office,

*The name Eleanor goes back to Eleanor Collins, who was first cousin of Alice Eleanor Bernard's great-great-grandmother (p. 123).

and was for nine months with the staff of the Peace Conference in Paris, 1919. Was decorated with the Order of M.B.E. by the King at Buckingham Palace, February, 1918. She was married on the 17th February, 1920, in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, to Lieut.-Col. George Orlebar Boase, R.A., C.B.E. (born 23rd July, 1881), elder son of George William Boase, Esq., of Dundee, and Florence, daughter of Rev. Cuthbert Orlebar. They have issue:—

Richard Bernard Orlebar Boase, born 20th November, 1920.

2. William Frederick Bernard, second son of William Frederick Bernard and Martha Amelia Humphrys, was born and died in India, 1862.

3. Ellen Bernard, only daughter of William Frederick Bernard and Martha Amelia Humphrys, was born at Allahabad, and lives in Dublin.

CHAPTER IV.

ALICIA AND JANE BERNARD.

i. ALICIA MARY BERNARD, elder daughter of Robert Bernard and Alicia Jeffcott, was baptized in Tralee Parish Church, 26th October, 1789. She was a beautiful girl, but delicate, and died of decline about 1813, probably at Mallow, whither she had gone with her mother, it being a health resort with a Spa. Some verses of hers, dated 3rd March, 1806, written at Mallow, are preserved in an old note-book, in which she was accustomed to write extracts in prose and poetry, after the manner of her brother John. In this book there is also part of a letter to the same brother, written at the conclusion of a short visit which he paid to his mother and sister, expressing the "general regret" at his departure from Mallow.

ii. Jane Bernard, younger daughter of Robert Bernard and Alicia Jeffcott, was born in 1799 or 1800. She was living with her brother John at Charleville in 1828, and on 30th September, 1834, she was married in Charleville Parish Church (as his second wife) to Lieut. Herbert John Clifford, R.N. (p. 94).

Some verses by her on her brother William's death

are extant, and also some letters, from which it appears that she had the same facility in composition as her brother John. She wrote on 2nd December, 1838, to Mrs. Hamilton (p. 107), the mother of Lieut. Clifford's first wife :—

"My Dear Mrs. Hamilton,—

"Your last kind letter was most welcome, and I felt much obliged to you for making the effort to write to me. This season brings you and all absent friends to remembrance . . . It was in this way that my dear mother [p. 58] used to make her children think at Christmas and other remarkable times, and thus I would wish those God has given me to do the same. Last year I was engaged in writing to my mother. My cares for her earthly comforts are now ended; my anxieties for her happiness relieved. Through the riches of grace in Christ Jesus, she is, I believe, with God, . . . but, alas! desponding memory weeps over the station once consecrated to maternal love, and I feel as I never did before when I think the house where I last saw her is without inhabitants* . . . Your dear grandchildren [p. 88] are all in good health and spirits.

"Yours faithfully and affectionately,

"Jane Clifford."

Again, when writing from Dingle (her home; see p. 88) to her step-daughter Jane Clifford (p. 88) at 16 Capel Street, Dublin, in October, 1839, she says :—

"I am very much obliged to you for the long and satisfactory account you gave me of poor John† Bernard and Alicia,† and I was very glad you were with them, and to your

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* *i.e.*, Knightslodge, Charleville, which Dr. John Bernard had then left for Dublin (p. 22).

† *i.e.*, the children of William Bernard and Sidney Millikin (p. 16).

brother John.* I shall never, I hope, forget his tenderness and kindness to the poor invalid. I can easily conceive how he must comfort them by his kind services, and it gives me great pleasure that he is such a favourite at Baggot Street.† Your letter was everything that I could wish, so satisfactory on all the points I was anxious about, chiefly about my dear brother William's family, so tried and scattered."

She was, apparently, at Charleville in very bad health in May, 1841, and she died of heart-disease at Dingle (?) 7th August, 1841. She is buried in the Bernard burying-place at Ballyseedy, near Tralee, the inscription over her grave being as follows :—

"This tomb was erected by Herbert Clifford, Esq., R.N., over the remains of his beloved wife Jane, who departed this life on 7th August, 1841, aged 41 years."

She had a son and two daughters, for whom see p. 94.

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* *i.e.*, Dr. J. J. Clifford (p. 91).

† *i.e.*, 97 Lower Baggot Street, where William Bernard's family lived (p. 13).

CHAPTER V.

The Jeffcotts of Kerry.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Jeffcott was a name well known in Northamptonshire, as well as in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. In 1691 a John Jeffcott was Sub-Dean of Worcester, and several members of the family appear among the lists of Parliamentary electors for the County of Northampton between 1702 and 1831. Their arms were:—Erm., three crescents az. on a canton gu., four crosses crosslet fitchée: Crest, a boar passant. Sir John Jeffcott (see p. 65) was granted these arms, with a difference, by the Heralds' College in 1833, his claim being that he was descended from this ancient family.

Some Jeffcotts seem to have come to the Co. Kerry in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the Dennys, and there was more than one branch of the family in the neighbourhood of Tralee in the eighteenth century. The Jeffcotts of Tonareigh were the best known, and it is worth while to avoid confusion by briefly indicating their descents. Robert Jeffcott of Tonareigh (who died in 1740) had by his wife Susanna three sons—Matthew, Thomas, and

Arthur (of Ballincrannig). The eldest son, Matthew Jeffcott (who died in 1720), had by his wife Mary two daughters, Mary and Susanna, and a son Thomas, who married *first* Jane Williams, otherwise Beesom, and *secondly* Mildred Conway. He died about 1740 (his son Beesom having died without issue in 1733), leaving two daughters: Catherine, who married Moses Laplant, surgeon, and Jane, who married *first* Dawson Blennerhassett, and *secondly* William Ginnis.

We are concerned in these pages with another branch of the family, the Jeffcotts of Ballinanlort (the townland is now called Ballynahoulort), a place to the north-west of Tralee, formerly Denny property.

In 1663, and also in 1667, one John Jeffcott is registered as having two hearths in Tralee, and there is mention in a Denny lease of a John Jeffcott* who was born in 1691. This John Jeffcott, "the elder, of Ballinanlort," was in business in Tralee, and he and his father are named as plaintiffs in some petty cases in 1710, 1729, and 1734. His wife was probably a Miss (? Alicia) Day,† a sister of Edward Day, of

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* John Jeffcott was sworn freeman of the Corporation of Tralee in 1707. "John Jeffcott, junior," appears among those who accompanied the Provost of Tralee, when riding round the bounds of the borough, at a later date.

† His great-granddaughter, Mrs. Dillon (see below, p. 68), alleged that it was her *grandfather* who married Miss Day; but it is plain that she was skipping a generation. She always claimed cousinship with the Days, but Kerry "cousins" are sometimes cousins only in the third or fourth degree.

Tralee, and aunt of the Rev. John Day, of Lohercannon.

The same John Jeffcott had four sons, John, William, Robert, and Edward (as well as a daughter, Anne, who married Maurice Evans). Edward, who was a saddler, married, in 1741, Mary, daughter of David Haly, of Tralee, and his name appears in 1750, 1758, and 1760; but he seems to have died without issue. Robert was born in 1721, and appears at Tralee in 1766, but he need not detain us. John, the eldest son, was born in 1711; he had a house at Tralee in 1744, and also (with his brother William) held the lands at Ballinanlort. In 1762 we find him demising certain of these lands, which had formerly been held by Rev. John Day, to Michael Mulchinock, of Tralee. In 1767 he is described as "John Jeffcott, of Lohercannon." He appears in the Civil Bill Lists at the Kerry Assizes in 1770, 1772, 1782, 1783, in which year he died. He left a son, John Jeffcott,* glazier, of Tralee, who appears in 1794 and 1799, and who—in his turn—left a son John (b. 1784, d. 1834), who married Margaret Shea in 1803, and left a son, John.

We have more particularly to do with William Jeffcott (b. 1716), the second son of John Jeffcott "the elder." He was associated with his brother John in holding the lands of Ballinanlort, and he was

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* He seems to have married a cousin, Elizabeth Evans.

also in business in Tralee, living at "The Rock," his name appearing in the Civil Bill Lists in 1763, 1771, 1778, and 1782. His great-grandson, Rev. J. J. Dillon (see p. 69) stated that his wife was one of the FitzMaurices, of Duagh, a family with which Mr. Dillon was on very intimate terms in his youth. This was clearly Elizabeth FitzMaurice* (b. 9th July, 1727), daughter of Ulick FitzMaurice, of Duagh, by his wife Tryphena, third daughter of Capt. John Blennerhassett. A family tradition describes our William Jeffcott as "Capt. William Jeffcott, J.P.," but he cannot be discovered among the Justices of the Peace.

In 1782 a Civil Bill was listed by John Collis, Esq., against Robert Bernard and William Jeffcott, so that Robert Bernard (see p. 7), on his first appearance in Tralee, seems to have been associated in business with his future father-in-law. In 1783 Robert Bernard appears as the "indorsee" of William Jeffcott, who died either in that year or in 1784.

The children of William Jeffcott, of Ballinanlort, and Elizabeth FitzMaurice were five in number, at least (Mary Jeffcott, who appears in 1788 as a spinster at Robert Bernard's house, may have been another, but she need not detain us).

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* See below, p. 64, for the FitzMaurice connexion. In 1767 property belonging to Elizabeth Jeffcott was stolen from the garden of John Jeffcott, of Lohercannon, probably her brother-in-law.

1. Alicia Jeffcott, the eldest child of William Jeffcott and Elizabeth FitzMaurice, was born in 1756, and was married to Robert Bernard (p. 8) about 1785. There were four children of the marriage, of whom full particulars have been given above (pp. 11–53). Mr. and Mrs. Bernard lived for some years at Ballymacthomas, in the parish of Ballyseedy, near Tralee, a place of which their son, John Bernard, wrote in after life with affectionate recollection.

Ballymacthomas was leased in 1798 by Richard Yielding, of Clogher, Co. Kerry, to John Jeffcott, M.D., of Tralee (see p. 60), for three lives or thirty-one years; and Robert Bernard leased part of the place from his brother-in-law, John Jeffcott. In 1799 Dr. John Jeffcott assigned his interest in the lands of Ballymacthomas to his brother William. In 1802 these lands were assigned to the trustees of William Jeffcott's marriage settlement, with a jointure of £56 to Jane Jeffcott. And in 1809 the lands were resold by order of the Court of Exchequer (see p. 9), and were purchased by William Bernard, a fresh grant having been made in 1804 by R. C. Yielding to William Jeffcott.

Alicia Bernard was the executor of her husband's will (see p. 8), the terms of which are not forthcoming. In 1805 she was left a small annuity by her brother William. In 1806 we find her in Mallow, with her invalid daughter, Alicia (p. 51). We next find her in 1821 as one of the household of her son,

Dr. Bernard, at Charleville, and she lived with him until her death. She is buried in Charleville churchyard, the inscription on her tomb being: "Sacred to the memory of Alicia, mother of Dr. John Bernard, R.N., who departed this life on the 20th of May, 1838, aged 84 years."* She was a deeply religious woman, and her son John was devoted to her.

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2. Catherine Jeffcott, second daughter of William Jeffcott and Elizabeth FitzMaurice, married Thomas Madden (son of Owen Madden, of Mallow, and Miss Daly), and had two daughters:

i, Mary Anne Madden, who mar. James Nagle, Clerk of the Crown; and ii, Catherine Madden.

Mr. Thomas Madden had a town house in Cork, and a country house near Killarney, which afterwards became the Lake Hotel.

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3. John William Jeffcott, elder son of William Jeffcott and Elizabeth FitzMaurice, was born in 1760, and entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon on 19th December, 1778.

In October, 1783, he married Ann, daughter of Isaac Hoy, Esq., Sovereign of Kinsale, but she only lived for one year.

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* The Charleville registers give her age as eighty-two years, which is probably correct.

In 1784, after his father's death, George Gun, of Riversdale, leased to him "the lands of West Ballinacourt [*sic*], then held by the heirs and assigns of John and William Jeffcott, deceased, and their undertenants, together with the appurtenances in the actual possession of the said Jeffcott family, to be held for the lives of John Jeffcott and William Jeffcott, his brother, and Jeremiah M'Carthy,* son of Daniel M'Carthy, of Cloherbrien, at a rent of £60." In 1785 John William Jeffcott registered his freehold at Ballinanlort, and in 1786 transferred the lands to his brother William.

For many years Dr. Jeffcott served in H.M.S. *Bellerophon* in the West Indies under Admiral Rodney, and afterwards in northern waters. While he was in the Baltic, the Empress Catherine II of Russia (d. 1796), who had attracted to her service a group of distinguished young naval officers, requested the Admiral of the Fleet to send her an English surgeon. Dr. Jeffcott was selected, and he attended her while the fleet was in those waters. The Empress presented him with some valuable jewellery. In 1810 he was appointed surgeon to the prison-ship *San Damaro.*

After he retired from the Navy, he settled in the

* This Jeremiah M'Carthy died in 1839, when the lease fell in, and the land of Ballinanlort was acquired by the Day-Stokes family, who still hold it. The place is now called Mount Hawk.

Isle of Man, about 1811, and there became surgeon to the household of the Governor. He married, as his second wife, 28th March, 1814, in Malew Church, Isle of Man, Catherine (b. 1787), daughter of the Rev. John Moore, Vicar of Kirk Braddan (d. 1791), and widow of Captain Robert Gelling, who was an heiress, having come into the Kirk Braddan property, and having been also left a good estate by her husband. Her marriage with Dr. Jeffcott was kept a secret from her uncle, Mr. Quayle, until it was an accomplished fact.

Dr. John Jeffcott died in April, 1824, and left three daughters, Alice (b. and d. 1815), Catherine (b. 1818), and Anne (b. 1820), and two sons, the younger William (b. 1822, d. 1824) and the elder,

John Moore Jeffcott, b. 6th July, 1816. He was educated at King William's College, and was called to the Manx Bar, 9th May, 1839. He had a large legal practice, and was appointed in 1865 High Bailiff of Castletown. For many years he was an influential member of the House of Keys. He was a man of literary and artistic tastes, and an accomplished archæologist. He died 17th May, 1892.

He had married, 22nd July, 1852, Lucy Mylrea (d. 16th August, 1913, aged 89 years), daughter of John Christian Crellin, of Orrisdale, Kirk Michael, formerly Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, and had issue three sons and five daughters, viz.:

(1) John Edward Jeffcott, b. 14th August, 1856,

educated at King William's College, a marine engineer at Vancouver, B.C.

(2) William Brennus Jeffcott, b. 29th December, 1857, d. s. p.

(3) William Lowther Jeffcott, b. 17th November, 1863, educated at King William's College, d. 23rd November, 1887 ; and

1. Elinor Catherine Jeffcott, mar. 14th September, 1882, Rev. George FitzGerald Wintour, and had three daughters.

2. Alma Lucy Jeffcott, mar. 6th March, 1886, Alfred Roberts, Esq., of Chester.

3. Maud Mary Jeffcott.

4. Annie FitzGerald* Jeffcott.

5. Charlotte Octavia Jeffcott.

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4. William Jeffcott, the second son of William Jeffcott and Elizabeth FitzMaurice, was born in 1764, and became a woollen draper in Tralee. It may be that he took on his father's business ; at any rate he appears frequently in the Civil Bill books at Tralee Assizes from 1784 to 1801. In 1792 he is described as "of the city of Cork," and seems to have been associated in business there with Laurence Conner, while still keeping his establishment at Tralee. In

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* Presumably her second Christian name, FitzGerald, was given to mark her descent from the FitzMaurices (p 57), who were Geraldines: see p. 94, below.

1794 he appears as leasing "the house near the Gaol Bridge, Tralee," to John Jeffcott, shopkeeper, who was a kinsman (p. 56).

In 1795 William Jeffcott married Jane (b. 1776), the daughter of Richard Hore, of Ballinorigh, Co. Kerry, who was a merchant, and owned some property near Killarney. The Hores were a Roman Catholic family, highly respected in Kerry.* By the terms of the marriage settlement, the lands of Ballymacthomas (p. 58) were charged with a jointure of £56 annually for Jane Jeffcott. William Jeffcott had registered his freehold of Ballinanlort in 1785.

He died on Good Friday, 1807, and his will is among the Ardfert wills in the Public Record Office, Dublin, dated 23rd April, 1805, "intending shortly to leave this kingdom for some time for the benefit of my health" (see p. 71), with codicil of 7th March, 1807. He left the agreed jointures to his wife; to his sons, as tenants in common, his lands of Ballymacthomas, his lands of Ballinanlort, his moiety of the lands of Coraghlity, his lands of Bally Rae, his tenement and premises at the Rock,† Tralee—all of which he held under lease—and also the house in Tralee occupied by Thomas Chute, cloth merchant; with reversion

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* John Hoare, merchant, and Maurice Hoare, gent. (respectively father and brother of Richard Hore), were among the Roman Catholics who signed and swore to the oath of allegiance at Killarney, 7th March, 1776.

† The Rock property belonged originally to the Day family.

to his daughters [with further reversion to his nephews, William and John Bernard];* the lands to be charged with £1,000 for his daughters at six per cent.; with £60 annually for five years for his sister, Alice Bernard, widow, and thenceforward during her life £22 15s. yearly. Failing sons and daughters, his property to his brother, John Jeffcott, and his heirs, and failing them, to his nephews, William and John Bernard. Also bequests of £20 to his natural son, Arthur Jeffcott, saddler, to be paid when out of his apprenticeship,† and £10 to the son of John Jeffcott, glazier,‡ and three guineas each to Mary, Julian, and Catherine FitzMaurice,§ spinsters; executors, Dr. John Jeffcott, Maurice Hore, of Killarney, merchant, and Pierce Chute, of Tralee, printer. In the codicil he provides for his daughter Alice, born in 1806, and leaves £10 annually to his cousin-german, John Jeffcott, senior, glazier.

Subsequently Pierce Chute gave up the executorship to Jane Jeffcott. She was ignorant of business, and ran through the property all too soon, living far

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* This clause is erased.

† This Arthur Jeffcott went to America.

‡ This John Jeffcott, glazier, mar., 1803, Margaret Shea, of Tralee, and by his will, 24th January, 1834, he left his possessions to his widow, mentioning his sons John Jeffcott and William Jeffcott, painters and glaziers (see p. 56).

§ Presumably his first cousins, daughters of John FitzMaurice, of Duagh, and Margaret Stack (see p. 57).

beyond her means. She was helped by her sons during the latter years of her life. In 1821 she was lodging in 6 Bridge Street, Tralee, with her three daughters.

The children of William Jeffcott and Jane Hore were:

(1) John William Jeffcott, b. 1796, educated under a Mr. Ardagh, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 21st November, 1814; B.A., 1821; M.A., 1825. He was called to the Irish, and then to the English, Bar (Middle Temple, 1826). He was appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone in 1830, with a salary of £2,000 a year. In December, 1832, he was at home, voting at the Dublin University Election for the unsuccessful Whig candidates. He was knighted in 1833. In the same year he had a strange experience for a Chief Justice. When staying in Exeter, he learnt on 9th May, 1833, that an Irish doctor, Peter Henniss (B.A., 1822), of that place had slandered him to the effect that "it was merely a blind to a respectable family (by name Macdonald) to assert that he was going to Bristol, and that he had no more a vote for Dublin University than he had." Henniss was also said to have given publicity to a story that Sir John Jeffcott had been dismissed from his official position by Government. Sir John wrote on 10th May to Dr. Henniss for an explanation, stating that he must have it at once, as he was under orders to embark at Plymouth on H.M.S. *Britomart*

on May 11th. Despite the intervention of friends, the matter could not be composed, and in the evening of May 10th a duel with pistols was fought between Jeffcott and Henniss on Exeter racecourse. Dr. Henniss was shot in the body, below the shoulder-blade, and died on May 18th. On May 20th, Sir John Jeffcott was charged, in his absence, before Mr. Justice Patteson, with the death of Dr. Henniss, and Mr. Charles Milford and Capt. George Anthony Halstead (seconds), with Mr. Robert Holland, a spectator, were charged as accessories. A full account of the trial is given in the *Annual Register*.* Despite the judge's charge, the jury returned a verdict of *Not guilty* against the three gentlemen. Sir John Jeffcott was on the high seas, and was never brought to trial. On May 31st a question was asked in the House of Commons about the matter. Mr. Stanley, in reply, said the Government intended to recall Sir John as soon as possible. Daniel O'Connell said that he had known Sir John long and intimately, and that "a more humane, kind, and excellent man did not exist." Public indignation was strong against the Chief Justice; and his brother, William Jeffcott (p. 67), who had been present at the trial, wrote long afterwards (7th December, 1837) to his cousin, John Moore Jeffcott (p. 61), of the difficulty which had beset the getting Sir John Jeffcott into office

* See also Millingen, *History of Duelling*, ii, 327 ff.

again, for he was obliged to resign his post at Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, the difficulty was overcome, and in 1836 Sir John was appointed Chief Justice of Adelaide, being the first judge sent to the new colony.

He took up his Australian appointment in 1837, and was created C.B. He was very active in the organization of the colony, but, unhappily, did not long enjoy his office. He was drowned on 12th December, 1837, at the entrance of the Murray river, by the swamping of a boat,* when about to start on a voyage to Tasmania, where he was to have been married to Anne, daughter of William Kermode, Esq., of Mona Vale, Tasmania, a kinsman of his own, of an Isle of Man family (see p. 61). Jeffcott Street, Adelaide, preserves his name to this day.

(2) William Jeffcott, the second son of William Jeffcott and Jane Hore, was born in 1800, and educated under Mr. Donovan, of Tralee (see p. 19). He entered Trinity, Dublin, as a Sizar; obtained Scholarship in 1819; but did not graduate B.A. until 1834. On 22nd April, 1828, he was called to the Irish Bar. In 1833 his address is given as 33 Trinity College; in 1834 he took lodgings in 36 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. In 1837 he was appointed

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* See, for an account of the accident, R. Gouger, *South Australia* (1838), p. 44.

counsel to the Attorney-General, being probably a Whig or Liberal in politics (see p. 65).

In a few years he went out to Australia, as his brother had done, and became Judge of the Supreme Court, and then Resident Judge, Melbourne, in the Port Philip district (November, 1842–January, 1845). He came home in 1845, his Dublin address being 8 Hume Street. There is a family story that he gave up his Australian judgeship because of his unwillingness to sign death warrants. However that may be, he became Recorder of Singapore, Malacca, and Prince Edward's Island in 1849, and was knighted 29th December, 1849. Sir William Jeffcott's last advancement was to a judgeship at Bombay, a dignity which he never enjoyed, for he died at Penang (s. p.) on the day before the date of his appointment, 22nd October, 1855. His remains were honoured with a public funeral.

His will is dated 21st October, 1855, leaving his property to his eldest sister, Mrs. Dillon, his unmarried sisters, and his nephews and nieces, the executors being Falkiner Chute Sandes, Esq., East India Company's solicitor in Calcutta, and Morris FitzGerald Sandes, Esq., of Oak Park, Tralee.

(3) Catherine Jeffcott, eldest daughter of William Jeffcott and Jane Hore, was born 1801, and was a member of the Church of Ireland, her sisters being

Roman Catholics, like their mother. She married William Sandys Dillon, and had issue:

1. John Jeffcott Dillon, graduated B.A. at Trinity, Dublin, 1861; M.A., 1867; B.D., 1889. Ordained in 1862, he held, among other preferments, the rectory of Aghade, Co. Carlow (1872–1890), and Rathmichael, Co. Dublin (1890–1912). He married Ellen, dau. of Col. W. S. Snow, Madras Infantry, and d. s. p. 1912.

2. Anna Maria Dillon, married Rev. William Wallace, afterwards of Kerrymount, Foxrock, Co. Dublin, and had issue:

   (1) Rev. William Wallace, M.A., who became a Roman Catholic.

   (2) Rev. Alfred Francis Wallace, B.D., Vicar of Ross, New Zealand, who m. and had issue.

   (3) Charles Wallace, d. 1912.

   (4) Catherine Wallace, mar. Dr. Long; she d. s. p., 1915.

   (5) Jane Wallace.

   (6) James Nevin Wallace, B.A., B.A.I., of Calgary, Alberta.

   (7) Herbert Wallace, d. s. p.

   (8) Henry Wallace.

3. William E. Dillon, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Navy, in 1860. He joined the Livingstone Search Expedition as second in command. Having started homeward for Zanzibar, he died of fever 18th November, 1873.

4. Jane Dillon, mar. Joseph Kelsall, solicitor, of Dublin.

(4) Mary Jeffcott,* second dau. of William Jeffcott and Jane Hore, born 1803. She was a Roman Catholic.

(5) Alicia Jeffcott,* third dau. of William Jeffcott and Jane Hore, was born 1806, and d. s. p. January, 1899, at Killiney, Co. Dublin. She was a Roman Catholic. A letter from her to Mrs. Kelsall (her niece), written late in life, had the following paragraphs:—

"The part of your letter I can answer is that the Stokes are all connected with me. My aunt Bess Stokes [p. 71] was married to the brother of Mr. [Oliver] Stokes,† who was the Barrack Master in Tralee . . . My aunt Bess, my father's sister, got married to his brother . . . She was a very handsome girl. They lived in Listowel, and had twenty

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* One of these ladies was probably the "Miss Jeffcott, of Ballymacthomas," who is said to have "kept house for a Dr. Williams, of Dingle, a relative." See p. 10 for a Williams-Bernard marriage.

† *i.e.*, Oliver Stokes, who mar., 1795, Elizabeth, dau. of John Day, Mayor of Cork, by his wife Margaret Hewson.

children, all dead. The only one I ever asked for was my uncle [*i.e.*, John Jeffcott, M.D., p. 59]. He doated on my mother. She was a lovely girl of twenty . . . A fine doctor, he was for years away, and when he heard that she [*i.e.*, Jane Jeffcott, p. 63] was from Killarney, and who she was, he made my father give up business, and off they went to England [see p. 63] for a year, and took her two children." The early part of this refers to her aunt, of whom the following information is available.

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5. Elizabeth Jeffcott, youngest daughter of William Jeffcott and Elizabeth FitzMaurice. She was born about 1773, and married to John Stokes, Esq., of Tralee, son of George Stokes (m. 1771, d. 1799) and Bridget Cooke.* He acted as agent for Mrs. Jane Jeffcott, whose fortune was dissipated. They had a long family, including the following:—

(1) Alicia Stokes, b. 1802.
(2) William Stokes, b. 1806, afterwards a captain in the mail service of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.
(3) Margaret Stokes, b. 1809.

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* This Bridget Cooke was daughter of John Cooke, of Sheheniran, Co. Kerry, and granddaughter of Thomas Cooke, of Paynestown, Co. Kilkenny, by his wife, a daughter of Sir Robert FitzMaurice, of Ballykealy Castle, Co. Kerry.

(4) Patrick Stokes, b. 1810.

(5) Robert Stokes, b. 1814.

(6) Edward Stokes, b. 1817, d. 1895. He was in the Civil Service in Dublin, and mar., 1846, Jane Anne Byrne, having issue: i. John E. Stokes, d. 1868. ii. Denis Jeffcott Stokes. iii. William L. Stokes, J.P. for Limerick, d. 1912. iv. Frederick Stokes, Royal Bank of Ireland. v. Harvey W. Stokes.

(7) Eliza Stokes, b. 1818.

They lived at Listowel, and as the name of John Stokes does not appear in the Census Returns of 1821, he was probably dead at that time.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MILLIKINS AND TURTONS.

Two brothers, John and William Millikin, said to be of Scottish descent, settled in Dublin in the early part of the eighteenth century. Their families are here traced separately.

I.

John Millikin married "the beautiful" Sidney Balfour (she was alive in 1800), and they had issue.

Their daughters were:—

i. Elizabeth Millikin, who was mar. at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, on 23rd June, 1773, to John Batchelor, wine merchant, of William Street, Dublin, and had issue, a son and a daughter.

ii. Sidney Millikin, who was mar. in 1794 to Andrew O'Loghlen.

Their sons were:—

i. William Millikin, d. s. p.

ii. Frederick Millikin, who went to Jamaica.

iii. John Millikin, who was a silk manufacturer, of 7 Nicholas Street, Dublin, and had, as a country residence, Oatlands, Stillorgan. On 17th July, 1779, he mar., at St. Bride's

Dublin, Matilda Turton (p. 82). He died in 1800, his wife having predeceased him. They had issue, including :

(1) John Millikin, b. 1781. His father's will speaks of his "unsteadiness." He appears in 1811 as "landman" on H.M.S. *Furieuse*, and in 1813 on H.M.S. *Edinburgh** (under the name of John Minnegan). He was dead in 1845 (see p. 18).

(2) Joseph Millikin, who d. s. p. in Swift's Hospital.

(3) Sidney Millikin, b. 1783 (baptized 16th April, 1783, in the Church of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin), mar., 21st December, 1807, to William Bernard (p. 11). When she was young, she objected so persistently to a course of action which her father took that he rebuked her in his will as "my eldest, but ill-natured and undutiful, daughter Sidney," and left her somewhat less of a legacy than the others. However, when he died, her sisters joined together and made her fortune equal to theirs. There is a story of her contracting an illness by the fatigue which she endured when going out at night to see the illuminations in Dublin after the Battle of Waterloo. She was in fairly comfortable circumstances after her husband's death (p. 13), and lived in the house 97 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, which she had been left by her aunt,

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*There is in the Admiralty Records a letter of inquiry about him of 29th December, 1813, written to the Navy Board by his brother-in-law, William Bernard.

MATILDA MILLIKIN.
(Mrs. John Bernard.)

Mrs. Batchelor. She transferred her annuities to her son William Bernard (p. 14) in 1839, and she finally went to live with her daughter Matilda Briscoe (p. 15) at Willmount, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, where she died in 1844. For her children, see pp. 13–18.

(4) Matilda Millikin, born 1786, mar., 20th October, 1815, to John Bernard (p. 20). She had some fortune, and on 19th December, 1817, we find John Bernard purchasing for £400 (presumably part of it) from Frederick Hamilton, of Dunfurth, Co. Kildare, a rent-charge of £52 annually for the lives of himself and his wife. She was a beautiful woman, with auburn red hair. The family tradition is that she disliked the colour of her hair so much that she used to pray that her children might not inherit it. No child or grand-child of hers had red hair, but it reappeared in her great-grandson, Lieutenant Robert Bernard, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (p. 48). She died in Charleville, 23rd March, 1850 (see p. 24). For her children, see pp. 25–42.

(5) William Frederick Millikin, b. 16th December, 1788, and baptized in the Church of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin. His father left him his gold watch and his "undress sword," besides £1,000, in his will. He entered the Royal Navy as a "Volunteer, 1st class," on board H.M.S. *Swiftsure* (74 guns), on 2nd December, 1804, and fought at the Battle of Trafalgar. The *Swiftsure* was in Collingwood's squadron, and had a fierce engagement with the

French ship *Achille.* On 29th November, 1805, Mr. Millikin was promoted Midshipman, and passed his examination as Lieutenant on 1st May, 1811, being then on H.M.S. *Namur.* Lieutenant Millikin's portrait represents him as wearing what was known as the "Boulton" Medal, which was presented (with official sanction) by a Mr. Boulton to the survivors of Trafalgar.* The obverse showed a bust, with the inscription: "Horatio, Viscount Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronté," and the reverse depicted the Battle of Trafalgar, with the famous signal round the rim.

(6) Elizabeth Millikin, mar. (1814) William Edmondston, of Tuckey Street, Cork, and had one daughter.

(7) Emilia Millikin. She was thought to be somewhat eccentric by the next generation, but was "tall, handsome, and kind-hearted." She used to say, "Matilda made me promise I would not *lend* my nephews any more money. I will keep my promise, but I will *give* now." She died unmarried in 1857, and her fortune then only amounted to £1,300, which she left in seventeen equal parts to the children of her sisters, Matilda Bernard (p. 25) being the executrix.

(8) Frances Millikin, d. s. p.

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* The Naval General Service Medal for Trafalgar was not issued until 1847.

LIEUT. W. F. MILLIKIN, R.N.

(9) Louisa Millikin, mar. John Briscoe, M.D., son of Edward Villiers Briscoe, of Willmount, Co. Kilkenny, in 1808, and had a son, Edward Villiers Briscoe, who d. s. p., and seven daughters:—

i. Matilda Briscoe, mar. James Lorenzo Hickey (1847).

ii. Katherine Briscoe, mar. Lieut. Francis Cooke, and had two sons, William and Francis.

iii. Mary Briscoe, mar. James Cooke, and had issue.

iv. Elizabeth Briscoe, mar. John Ponsonby-Watts, Lieut.-General, Madras Staff Corps (son of Ponsonby Watts and Miss Aiken), and had issue, with other children:—

(1) Ponsonby William Watts, Lieut.-Col., 18th Royal Irish Regt.; (2) John Briscoe Watts, Lt.-Col., 7th Bengal Cavalry; and (3) Charles Newcomen Watts, 1st Sherwood Foresters.

v. Louisa Briscoe, d. s. p.

vi. Emma Briscoe, mar. George Tice, and went to Canada.

vii. Susan Briscoe, mar., 1847, Robert William Cherry, solicitor, Waterford, and had two sons and three daughters, viz.:—

1. John Briscoe Cherry.

2. Richard Robert Cherry, b. 1859, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin (Double Senior Moderator), 1879; called to the Irish

Bar, 1881 ; LL.D., 1888 ; Reid Professor of Law (Dublin University), 1889–1894 ; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1905–9 ; M.P., Exchange Division of Liverpool, 1906–1909 ; Lord Justice of Appeal (Ireland), 1909–14 ; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 1914–1916 ; author of several standard law books. He mar., 1886, Mary Wilhelmina, dau. of Robert Cooper, Esq., of Collinstown House, Dublin, and has issue two sons and five daughters, viz. :—

(1) Richard Theodor Cherry, b. 1896, obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Dec., 1914, but did not take it up, being gazetted to the 9th Battn. Rifle Brigade in the same month. He served throughout the German War, being wounded in 1916, and was promoted Acting-Captain, 1917. Decorations : Allied War and Victory Medals, and the 1914-15 Star. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin (Junior Moderator in Legal Science), 1921 ; called to the Irish Bar, winning the Brooke Scholarship, 1920.

(2) John Cherry, b. 1905.

1. Maud Henrietta Cherry, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin. 1918 (Sen. Mod., History and Political Science), Helen Blake Scholar, Cluffe Prize, &c.
2. Eva Cherry.
3. Nora Cherry.
4. Wilhelmina Cherry.
5. Catherine Cherry.

(1) Kathleen Cherry, mar. Rev. Thomas Greene, M.A. (d. 1914), and had issue four sons and two daughters, viz.:—

(1) Robert Greene, b. 1875; mar., 1909. Lily Holmes.

(2) Rawdon Greene, b. 1877; mar., 1908, Marie Louise M'Donnell.

(3) Harold Greene, b. 1879; mar., 1913, Blanche de Landre.

(4) Maurice Cherry Greene, b. 1881; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1906; served in the German War with the Nigerian Field Force.

1. May Greene.
2. Elsie Greene, mar. Frederick Oulton.

(2) Maud Cherry, mar., 1890, John Edward Gilmore, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, who d. s.p. 1905.

5. Louisa Briscoe Cherry.

II.

William Millikin, who settled in Dublin early in the eighteenth century, mar. Hannah Fearis. He died at sea, the story being that one day he said to his wife, "I will go to India and make a fortune for you." He went off, and some time after wrote to her that he had succeeded and was returning with her fortune, naming the day on which he was to sail. Nothing more was ever heard of him, but among the names of vessels lost at sea was one "Hannah Millikin." His son Joseph mar. Miss West, of Greenhills, Co. Dublin, and they had five children, Margaret, William, John, Sarah, and Joseph. This last Joseph Millikin (who d. 23rd February, 1827, aged 63 years) mar. Sophia Boyer (who d. 19th September, 1865, aged 94 years), and they had issue:

(1) Sophia Millikin, who m., 1831, at St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, John Grove White, M.D., of Spy Hill, Co. Cork (see p. 24), and had issue:

1. Sophia White, b. 1832, d. 23rd December, 1916.
2. Elizabeth Grove White (d. August, 1898), who mar. Rev. Gideon Jasper Ouseley at St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, 1858, and had issue:
   - i. James Ouseley.
   - ii. Mary Ouseley, mar. Arthur Norman, and had issue.

iii. Rev. John Grove Ouseley (Shincliffe Rectory, Durham), mar. and had issue.

(2) Thomas Read Millikin, Master Cutler, 4 Parliament Street, Dublin, at intervals during half a century Churchwarden of St. Werburgh's, d. s. p. 12th December, 1883, aged 80 years, and was buried at Kilgobbin in the family burying-place.

(3) George Millikin.

(4) Joseph West Millikin, Cutler, of 4 Parliament Street, Dublin, mar., 1831, Elizabeth Sparks, and had issue.

(5) Hannah Millikin, b. 1799, mar., 1847, as his second wife Henry Humphrys (p. 113) at St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin. She d. s. p. about 1895 in the south of England, where she lived with her niece, Sophia White (p. 80).

(6) Mary Millikin, b. 1797, d. 1799.

(7) William Isaac Millikin, b. 1808, d. 16th September, 1819.

III. THE IRISH TURTONS.

The first of the Turtons to settle in Ireland was Edward Turton, whose will, dated 1621, speaks of his father in Yorkshire. He belonged to a well-known Yorkshire family. More than a hundred years later we come on Simon Turton, who married

Martha, dau. of Thomas Powell, gent., of Limerick.* She died in 1783, and they had a son, Francis Bulkeley Turton, b. 1735, a Limerick solicitor, who married, in 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith,† of Limerick, and Miss Higgins, the bride being described in *Falkiner's Journal* as "an amiable young lady with a handsome fortune."

Francis Bulkeley Turton and Elizabeth Smith had six children, viz.:

1. Hannah Turton, who mar., 1777, Miles de Clohissey.

2. Matilda Turton, who mar., 1779, John Millikin, and whose descendants are given above (pp. 74 ff.).

3. John Turton, Captain, East India Company's service, who d. 1790.

4. Frances Turton, who mar., 1795, Rev. George Walker Cotton (see p. 11), and left issue.

5. Robert Turton, who became Lieut.-Col., East India Company's Artillery, and d. s. p. 1818. He mar., in 1801, Frances, daughter of Edward Roland Jackson, Esq., of Castleview, Co. Cork.

6. A daughter, who mar. a Mr. M'Cleary.

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* There are more than a dozen Turton entries in the Registers of St. John's, Limerick, 1708–1724.

† He was son of Samuel Smith and Sarah Macklin.

MATILDA TURTON.
(Mrs. John Millikin.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE CLIFFORDS OF SLIGO.

THE Cliffords are an old Sligo family, and held lands in that county prior to the rebellion of 1641. John Clifford, of Cloonlurg, appears in 1659 as a "Titulado," and in 1669 as having been given a re-grant of his land by Charles II. It is said that there never was a tall Clifford, all the men being small of stature.

These Sligo Cliffords were members of the Church of Ireland, being distinct from the Roman Catholic branch in Cumberland.

A Clifford of Cloonlurg, in the parish of Kilmorgan, Co. Sligo, seems to have lived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the family tradition is that he was "scalped by Indians," but survived.

He had four sons:

1. James Clifford, of Cloonlurg, who mar. Elizabeth Clifford (d. 1828), d. s. p. in 1801, and by his will left Cloonlurg to his brother John Clifford, Surgeon R.N. (see below), with annuities for his wife and his other brothers and their heirs. His wife Elizabeth seems from her will (dated 26th November, 1828) to have

been also a Clifford of Co. Sligo. Her executor was John Duke, of Newpark (p. 105), and his executors were Robert Duke and Arthur Cooper, of Cooper Hill.

2. Arthur Clifford, who lived at Cloonlurg, mar., 1779, Mary Duke, dau. (?) of Charles Duke, of Birchfield, Co. Sligo. They had two sons and a daughter, viz., James, Arthur, and Margaret.

3. William Clifford, of Sligo, who mar. and had two sons, William and Arthur.

4. John Clifford (or John Duke Clifford, as tradition calls him), of Cloonlurg. He was a Surgeon in the Royal Navy (his first warrant being dated 1787). In 1801 he was Surgeon on H.M.S. *Zealous*. He sailed for some years under Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to whom he was greatly attached. He was given charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1808, where he died 31st December, 1811, "much lamented, an old and valuable officer," according to the *Naval Chronicle* (1812, p. 176). He married about 1787, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, his wife's Christian name being Elizabeth. It is a family tradition that one of her ancestors went to America in the *Mayflower*. She was alive in 1816. They had issue:

(1) Herbert John Clifford, of whom more presently.

(2) Hood Mackenzie Clifford, second son of John Clifford, of Cloonlurg, lived at Colin Grove, near Halifax, Nova Scotia. He married a first cousin,

SURGEON JOHN CLIFFORD.

whose Christian name was Harriet, and they had issue:

i. Herbert Clifford.
ii. John Clifford.
iii. William Duke Clifford.
iv. Susan Clifford d. s. p.
v. Elizabeth Clifford.
vi. Phebe Clifford, who married Daniel Fraser.
vii. Louisa Clifford, who married Mr. Grey, of Halifax.

(3) Mackenzie Hood Clifford, a twin brother of the foregoing, d. s. p. The twin boys were named after Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (under whom their father had served), and his wife, Hon. M. F. E. Mackenzie.

(4) Sarah Augusta Clifford, dau. of John Clifford of Cloonlurg, b. 30th June, 1804, d. s. p. at Sligo, and is buried beside Jane Hamilton (p. 107).

Herbert John Clifford, the eldest son of John Clifford, of Cloonlurg, was born about 1789. He joined the Royal Navy, 1802, on H.M.S. *Leander* (50), Capt. Jas. Oughton (North American Station, flag of Sir Andrew Mitchell); became midshipman, 1804; was present (February, 1805) at the capture of *La Ville de Milan*, a French frigate (46), and the simultaneous recapture of her prize, the *Cleopatra* (32). Having served for a short time on the latter vessel, he rejoined the *Leander*; and, on subsequently removing to the *Leopard* (50), witnessed the sur-

render to that ship, 22nd March, 1807, of the United States frigate *Chesapeake.* The *Leopard*, having been appointed flagship at the Cape of Good Hope (Vice-Admiral Bertie), Mr. Clifford proceeded in her to that station, and was successively appointed Acting Lieut. of the *Caledon* and *Boadicea* (Capt. Josias Rowley). In 1810 he aided at the retaking of the *Africaine* (38), and at the capture of the French ship *La Venus* (44), and of the *Ceylon* (52), her prize; and he further served on shore at the reduction of Isle de Bourbon and of Mauritius. On 5th December, 1810, Mr. Clifford became Acting Flag Lieutenant, in the *Africaine*, to Vice-Admiral Bertie. Obtaining his official promotion, 22nd April, 1811, he was afterwards, between June, 1812, and October, 1817, appointed on the East India Station, to the acting command for a brief period of the *Samarang* (18); and next to the *Bucephalus* (32), Capt. Barrington Reynolds; *Illustrious*; and *Minden* (74s), flagships of Sir Samuel Hood; *Africaine* (38), Capt. Hon. E. Rodney, and *Victor* (16), and *Lyra* (10), both commanded by Capt. Basil Hall.

His hopes of advancement in his profession were disappointed by Sir Samuel Hood's death in 1814. His father had died in 1811, and his efforts. through Sir Josias Rowley, to obtain a pension for his widowed mother failed, despite Dr. Clifford's "long and faithful services." Lieut. Clifford kept copious journals of his voyages, several volumes of which are preserved.

LIEUT. H. J. CLIFFORD.

Among these are accounts of his voyage to China with Lord Amherst's embassy in 1816, in the course of which Corea and the Loo Choo Islands were visited, and on the homeward journey St. Helena. Lieut. Clifford was on half pay at this time,* and he accompanied his friend, Captain Basil Hall, who was in command of the brig *Lyra*, by special permission. His services are fully acknowledged in Capt. Basil Hall's *Voyage of Discovery*, &c. (London, 1818), the vocabulary of the Loo Choo language, which is printed in the Appendix, being wholly due to him. The portion of Lieut. Clifford's journal describing the visit to St. Helena, and the interview which he and Capt. Hall had with Napoleon, who was then at Longwood, was printed in the *Cornhill Magazine* for November, 1899, by his great-granddaughter, Maud Clifford Bernard (p. 49); and was translated into French and reprinted with notes in *La Revue Hebdomadaire* of 25th November, 1899.

Lieut. Clifford retired early from the Navy (in 1817) to take up work in the Irish Coast-guard Service, as he wished to be married, and his prospective mother-in-law, Mrs. Hamilton (p. 107), would not sanction the marriage of her daughter to a sailor on

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* After the Peace of 1816 the Navy was greatly reduced. Of 755 ships afloat in 1884, there remained only 114 on the Navy List. Among the sea-going officers available were 4,000 lieutenants, of whom only one in eight could be employed.

active service. In 1821 his address was 46 Gore Street, or the Mall, Sligo, in the parish of Calry (where he was sidesman in the church), and he afterwards lived at Thorn Hill, Sligo, being Inspecting Commander of the Coast-guard for the Sligo district. In 1838 he was moved to Dingle, where he remained until 1846, when he was transferred to Tramore, Co. Waterford (Seaview House, opposite the church). Here he died 9th September, 1855, and is buried in Tramore Churchyard.

He took much interest in religious enterprise in Ireland, especially in the "Dingle Mission" to Roman Catholics, of which he was a Trustee. A letter of his, asking for help, is printed in Mrs. D. P. Thompson's *Brief Account of the Change of Religious Opinion in Dingle*, &c. (1846), p. 186. He also tried to promote a mission to the Loo Choo islanders, but without much success.

Lieut. H. J. Clifford married, in 1817, as his first wife, Lucinda Hamilton (see p. 101), and they had issue:

i. Herbert Clifford, d., 1818, in infancy.

ii. Jane Elizabeth Clifford, the eldest dau. of Herbert Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, b. 1819, mar. 15th November, 1842, Robert Fausset, afterwards County Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, Armagh (d. 1877), and had issue:

died 20th Jan 1873

1. Rev. Charles Reginald Fausset, b. 1843; B.A.,

died April 29th Saturday 1923 about 10.30 p.m. quite peacefully although he seemed to have no pain or suffering I am sure

Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1867; mar. Ella Ously Lane, and had issue:

(1) Robert Rowley Fausset, b. 1875, mar., 1907, Maud Margaret Conway; served in 1918 as Surgeon on H.M.S. *Caledonia*; d. 16th July, 1918, at Marseilles. He left a son, Charles Noel Fausset, b. 25th December, 1912, and a dau., Anne Fausset.

(2) Charles Reginald Fausset, b. 1879; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1902; LL.D., 1907. At the outbreak of the German War he volunteered for service, and was gazetted October, 1914, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; killed in action, St. Julien, 3rd May, 1915.

(3) Vivian Herbert Fausset, b. 1883; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1912. In 1915 he enlisted for service in the German War with the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; twice refused a commission; and d. of wounds received in action on the Gallipoli peninsula, 19th August, 1915.

1. Maud Fausset.
2. Aileen Fausset.

2. Lucinda Fausset, d. s. p. died Feb? 20 1867
3. Herbert John Fausset, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin,

1867; M.D., 1878; mar., 1876, Louisa Mary Fairbairns (d. 1915), and has issue a son:

Herbert Clifford Fausset, b. 19th July, 1883; mar. Elsie May Garrow, 1918; served in S. African War as Assist. Press Censor, 1902 (Queen's medal with two clasps); gazetted N. Staffordshire Regt., 1904; promoted Captain, 1914; attached in the German War to the West African Frontier Force, 1914–1918 (mentioned in despatches 31st May, 1916, Allied War and Victory Medals, 1914–15 Star): and two daus.,(1) Geraldine May Fausset and (2) Kathleen Muriel Fausset (served during the German War as V.A.D.; mentioned in despatches, 1916), who mar., 1922, Bernard Smith.

4. Robert Fausset, mar. and had issue; d. 1906.

5. Margaret Ellen Fausset.

6. Annie Laura Fausset, mar. Samuel R. Clarke, of the China Inland Mission, and had issue a son, Andrew Robert Fausset Clarke, b. 1892, Capt. R.A.M.C., attached to the Egyptian Army, won the M.C. for service in the German War; and four daus., (1) Dora Clarke; (2) Lulu Clarke, d. 1912; (3) Laura Clarke; and (4) Rose Geraldine Clarke.

7. William Willoughby Bernard Fausset (d. 1918), County Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, mar. Louisa Ruttledge, and had issue: (1) Robert Clifford

Fausset, b. 1889, Lieut. R.F.A., died of wounds received in action, 17th Nov., 1916; (2) William Willoughby Bernard Fausset, b. 1895; gazetted 2nd Lieut. R.F.A., October, 1914; wounded at Arras, 1917; retired at the end of the German War as Lieutenant; decorations: Allied War and Victory Medals, 1914–1915 Star; mar., 1919, Naomi, dau. of Very Rev. T. E. Winder, M.A., Dean of Ossory.

8. John Duke Fausset, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1874; M.D., 1877 (d. 1906); mar. Annie Gilbert, and had issue three sons, (1) John Percy Hamilton Fausset, b. 1886, d. 1912; (2) William Fausset; (3) Charles Fausset; and two daus., (1) Ethel Fausset, (2) Lucy Fausset.

9. Rev. Thomas Vigogne Fausset, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1881; mar. his cousin, Sarah Augusta Spence (p. 93), and had a son, Thomas Vigogne Robert Spence Fausset, b. 1908.

10. Jane Augusta Geraldine Fausset (a twin of Thomas), mar. Edward Blandford.

11. Andrew Grierson Fausset (now Fausset-Farquhar), M.B., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1885; mar. Violet Isabel Mainwaring Farquhar, and had issue: Hamilton Fausset, b. 1905; and Isabel Fausset.

iii. John James Clifford, of Cloonlurg, Co. Sligo, second son of Herbert John Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, b. about 1821, d. Slough, Berks, 3rd September, 1889. He was M.D. of Edinburgh, and became a Surgeon in the Army; served with the

9th Lancers for many years up to 1871, when he became Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and retired on half pay. He married Maynard, dau. of Hon. James Thomason, Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, India (Governor-elect of Madras), and widow of Dr. Hay, Army Medical Service, who was murdered barbarously in the Indian Mutiny (by whom she had issue:—(1) Gertrude Hay, who mar. *first* Col. John Germaine Watts, son of Rev. John Watts and Miss Lavie (see pp. 77 and 31), and *secondly*, Tansley Witt, Esq. (d. 1915); and (2) James Hay). The children of Dr. J. J. Clifford and Maynard Hay were:

1. Lucy Maynard Hamilton Clifford.
2. Herbert Fleetwood Montier de Lisle Clifford, of Cloonlurg, b. 1862, d. s. p. 1899.
3. Emily Laura Oldfield Clifford, mar. Reginald Thomason Gould (a great-nephew of the above-named James Thomason), solicitor, and had issue:
    i. Clifford Gould, b. 1897, Lieut. R.H.A., served in the German War, and was awarded the Military Cross. He was killed in action, August, 1918.
    ii. Hugh Clifford Gould, b. 1900, Lieut. R.G.A.
4. Muriel Ethelreda Clifford, mar. William Soltau (who d. 1920).

iv. Josiah Rowley Clifford, third son of Herbert John Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, b. 6th August, 1824, and intended for the engineering profession. He d. s. p. in 1840 of scarlet fever, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery. His nomination to the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was transferred to William Frederick Bernard (see p. 42).

v. Anne Hamilton Clifford, second dau. of Herbert John Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, d. s. p. 23rd December, 1886, at Cheltenham, where she and her half-sister Laura (p. 96) had carried on for many years a girls' school. She was blind in later life.

vi. Lucinda Mary Frances Clifford, third dau. of Herbert J. Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, b. 22nd July, 1826, at Sligo; mar., 1856, Robert William Spence, and had issue: (1) Anne Hamilton Spence, who mar., 1897, Henry Pratt, of Gawsworth, Co. Cork; (2) Jean Coventry Spence; (3) Lucy Spence, who mar., 1897, Peter Miller, of Brownsville, Merigomish, Nova Scotia, and had issue: i. Clifford Miller; ii. Margaret Miller; (4) Wilhelmina Spence; (5) Alice Spence, d. s. p.; (6) Sarah Augusta Spence, who mar. Rev. T. V. Fausset; see p. 91.

vii. Sarah Jane Augusta Clifford, fourth dau. of Herbert John Clifford and Lucinda Hamilton, b. 3rd March, 1828, and mar., 13th November, 1855, Robert Bernard. See p. 26 for her husband and children. After her husband's death, in 1872, she moved her family to Caen, in Normandy, where she brought

them up, and where she lived (Rue Guilbert, and afterwards at No. 12 Rue des Petites Carrières) until 1882, when she came back to England, living at Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham, until 1884; then at Southsea, and then at 13 Anlaby Road, Teddington, with her unmarried daughter Alice. She died at Mentone 14th March, 1901, and is buried there.

viii. Jemima Henrietta Clifford, a twin of the above Sarah Clifford, d. in infancy.

Lieut. H. J. Clifford married, as his second wife, 30th September, 1834, at Charleville, Co. Cork, Jane Bernard (see p. 51), and they had issue:

i. Herbert William Clifford, who mar. Adelaide Kinahan (d. 20th March, 1916), of Roebuck Castle, Co. Dublin, and d. s. p. His father, writing to him in May, 1841, from Knightslodge, Charleville (see p. 20), says:—"I will write and tell you every day what Uncle Raggy [*i.e.*, Dr. John Bernard] thinks of her [*i.e.*, Jane Clifford]. He is the kindest man I ever saw, and plays every day with little Alice [*i.e.*, Alice Geraldine Clifford], who is very fond of him, but still she is afraid of him . . . She is a good little child, but very timid."

ii. Alice Geraldine Clifford,* elder dau. of Herbert J. Clifford and Jane Bernard (b. 1837, d. 17th August,

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* The name Alice is that of her grandmother, Alicia Jeffcott (p. 58). Probably Geraldine was given as a second name to mark her descent from the FitzMaurices (p. 57).

1917), who mar., 1860, Andrew John Grierson, of Quendale, Shetland, and had issue :

(1) Lucy Margaret Grierson, b. 1861, d.s.p., Santiago, Chile, 1912.

(2) James Cullen Grierson, of Quendale, b. 1863, d. 1915, who mar., 1895, Alice Stanley Peake (d. November, 1917), and had issue : i. John Henry Clifford Grierson, b. 1896, joined the first Canadian contingent on the outbreak of the German War ; gazetted to the Gordon Highlanders ; killed in action, July, 1917 ; ii. Elizabeth Alice Grierson ; iii. James Herbert Grierson, b. 1899, attached to the Naval Air Service during the German War ; iv. Henrietta Grey Vaila Grierson ; v. Maxwell Grant Grierson, b. 1903, d. 1909 ; vi. William Arthur Bruce Grierson, b. 1905.

(3) Herbert John Clifford Grierson, b. 1866, M.A. of Aberdeen and Christ Church, Oxford, Hon. LITT.D. (Dublin), Hon. LL.D. (St. Andrews), Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, author of various books, including "The First Half of the Seventeenth Century" and "The Poems of John Donne," 2 vols. He mar., 1896, Mary Letitia Ogston, dau. of Sir Alexander Ogston, M.D., K.C.V.O., and had issue : i. Mary Geraldine Grierson ; ii. Flora

Lucy Margaret Grierson; iii. Alice Clifford Grierson; iv. Letitia Jane Hargrave Grierson; v. Janet Sinclair Craigie Grierson.

(4) Elizabeth Mitchell Sinclair Grierson, who mar. William Bruce, of Symbister, Shetland, and had issue: i. Elizabeth Grierson Bruce; ii. Grizel Hunter Bruce, b. 1904, d. 1905.

(5) Andrew Grierson, b. 1870, d. s. p. in Portland, Oregon, 1891.

(6) Bernard Grant Grierson, b. 1875, mar. Charlotte Terry-Berry, Canada, and has a son, Joseph Bernard Grierson, b. 1917.

iii. Laura Gertrude Clifford, the younger dau. of Herbert J. Clifford and Jane Bernard, baptized in Dingle, 21st January, 1841, who mar. Rev. Charles Walter Houlston. Before her marriage she carried on at Cheltenham a girls' school, with her half-sister Anne (p. 93). *died 1924.*

CHAPTER VIII.

The Hamilton and Duke Connexions.

I.

In the seventeenth century, several families of Scottish descent of the name of Hamilton were settled in Co. Donegal, and specially in the southern baronies of Tyrhugh and Boylagh and Bannagh. We are more particularly concerned with the Hamiltons of Ballymadonnell, in the parish of Killaghtee.

Andrew Hamilton of Ballymadonnell died in 1708, his executors being his widow, Catherine Hamilton, the Rev. Nathanael Cooper, and James Hamilton of F.* . . . He had three sons; the eldest (probably his name was Andrew), of Ballymadonnell, the second Robert (who had a son Andrew, of Co. Tyrone, and a daughter Rebecca), and the third James Hamilton, Esq., of Mount Charles (about four miles east of Ballymadonnell), who died s.p. in 1763, and whose will

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* This place-name is torn off in the Administration Bond, but it was probably Fintra, near Killybegs, about three miles from Ballymadonnell, where another family of Hamiltons had their seat.

gives some information about the family. The eldest of these sons, whose seat was at Ballymadonnell, had two sons, Andrew and Robert, and a daughter Ann, who mar. a Mr. Chambers.

The last-named Andrew Hamilton, of the Hall, Ballymadonnell, Esq., mar., in 1730, Catherine Wray. He is frequently mentioned in the Vestry Books of Killaghtee Parish, and appears as "overseer" of the roads in 1749. He had issue four sons and four daughters—viz., Andrew, James (who was a Lieut. in the Army in 1768), Henry, and Robert; and Ann (who mar. Gerard Irvine, Esq., of Greenhill, Co. Fermanagh, and left issue); Catherine (who mar., first, in 1765, Humphrey Babington, Esq., of Rosapenna, Co. Donegal, leaving a son Ralph, and, secondly, Thomas Lee, of Dublin), Angel, and Elizabeth. He died in 1767, and was buried in Killaghtee Churchyard, being succeeded by his eldest son, Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of the Hall, Ballymadonnell, who mar. Euphemia Smith, and died, leaving three children, in 1771. Like his father, "the elder," he was a frequent attendant at the Vestry meetings of his parish church, and was buried at Killaghtee. After his death, his wife Euphemia married again (in 1772) Henry M'Dowell, of Killybegs.

Andrew Hamilton and Euphemia Smith had a son, Peter William, and two daughters, Angel and Margaret. Margaret Hamilton mar., in 1781, Thomas Jones, Esq., of High Park, Co. Sligo, Captain of the

Sligo Light Company of Militia (who d. 1804), and left a family, her eldest son, Loftus Jones, succeeding his father at High Park.

Peter William Hamilton, of Ballymadonnell, Esq., married 26th June, 1786, Jane Duke (see p. 107) at Branchfield, in the parish of Kilmorgan, Co. Sligo. The family tradition is that he met her in the hunting field; he may have been staying with his sister, Mrs. Jones, at High Park. Like his father and grandfather, he took an active part in the affairs of Killaghtee Parish, the last appearance of his name in the Vestry Books being 10th June, 1794. He lived in later years apart from his wife, who went back to Sligo. In 1801 the family place, Ballymadonnell, is described in a directory as "the seat of Mr. M'Dowell," *i.e.*, his mother's second husband. Peter William Hamilton d. in 1835, and was buried at Killaghtee.

He had four sons and a daughter:

1. Andrew Hamilton, eldest son of Peter William Hamilton and Jane Duke, b. 1788, entered the Army and was successively Lieut., 46th Foot, 25th March, 1804; Capt., 4th W. India Regiment, 19th December, 1811; Brevet-Major, 3rd March, 1814, in which year he served on the staff in Ireland as Inspecting Field Officer in Belfast. He was present at the Battle of Waterloo, and distinguished himself greatly, being promoted Lieut.-Colonel on the field (brevet dated 18th June, 1815). A family tradition

is that it was he who shut the garden gate at Hougomont when the French were attacking. At any rate, he was twice wounded in the battle, and gallantly saved the life of General Sir E. Barnes, whose A.D.C. he was. General Barnes was shot through the shoulder, and his horse killed under him. Major Hamilton, although himself wounded in the foot, dismounted and placed the General on his own horse, supporting him in the saddle. He was limping with him off the field when a party of French chasseurs came down on them, but the commanding officer, observing the condition of the two wounded men, left them alone.*

After Waterloo, Andrew Hamilton became Capt., 2nd Ceylon Regiment, and acted in Ceylon as A.D.C. to General Barnes. He died in 1821.

In 1816 Colonel Andrew Hamilton married Anne, dau. of William Ord, M.P., of Whitfeld Hall, Northumberland, and Eleanor Brandling (who mar., secondly, in 1812, Thomas Creevey, M.P. for Thetford), and they had issue:

(1) Andrew Charles Hamilton, b. 1817, page to Queen Adelaide, d. s. p. 1835.

(2) Anne Jane Hamilton, b. 1818, who mar. in 1842 Rev. John Alexander Blackett (after-

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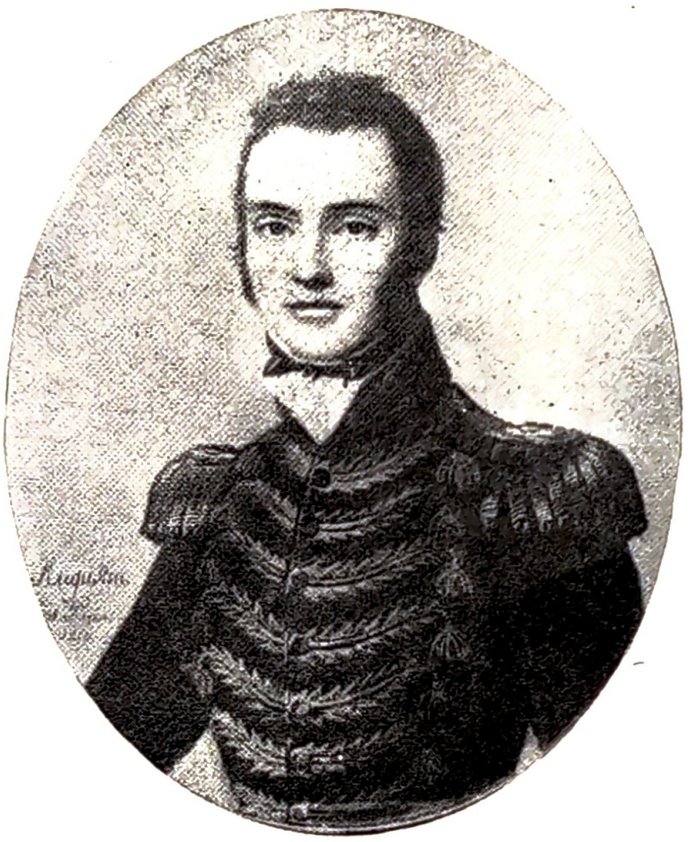
* See for notices of Andrew Hamilton's experiences at Waterloo, with several letters from him, *The Creevey Papers*, vol. i (1903).



LT.-COL. ANDREW HAMILTON.

LUCINDA HAMILTON.
(Mrs. H. J. Clifford.)

wards Blackett-Ord), Whitfeld Hall, Northumberland, and had issue:

i. Edward Hamilton Blackett-Ord, b. 1848, d. 1899.

ii. Andrew John Hamilton Blackett-Ord, of Whitfeld Hall.

2. Robert Duke Hamilton, second son of Peter William Hamilton and Jane Duke, entered the Royal Navy, and was killed in action at Trafalgar, when serving as First Class Volunteer on Admiral Collingwood's flagship, H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign.*

3. James Henry Hamilton, b. 1794, third son of Peter William Hamilton and Jane Duke, was also in the Army, and was wounded at Waterloo when he was a Lieutenant. He died, with the rank of Major, either in India or Burmah, without issue.

4. Alexander Hamilton, fourth son of Peter William Hamilton and Jane Duke, was also in the Army and at Waterloo. He married Harriet Western, of Kelvedon, Essex, and left three sons, James Charles (d. 1907), and Andrew; and two daughters, Lucy, who mar. Col. Nash, 9th Lancers, and Fanny, who d. at Madeira.

5. Lucinda Hamilton, b. 1789, dau. of Peter William Hamilton and Jane Duke, mar. in 1817 Lieut. Herbert John Clifford, R.N., and had issue (see p. 88). She died about 1829, her youngest child, Sarah, being only nine months old.

II.

The Dukes were Cromwellian settlers in Co. Sligo, and Captain John Duke, "titulado," of Co. Sligo (about 1662), had a son Robert, who in his turn had five sons: (1) Abraham, (2) John, (3) Robert, (4) William, (5) Charles, (6) Richard.

The last-mentioned John Duke was b. 1705, and married, in 1731, Hatton, dau. of George Taaffe. Their son, Robert Duke, was b. 1731, and married in 1756 Lucinda, dau. of William Parke, of Dunally, and had issue as follows:

1. John Duke, eldest son of Robert Duke and Lucinda Parke, was drowned at sea.

2. William Duke, second son of Robert Duke and Lucinda Parke, was b. 1765 and d. 1834. He took Holy Orders, and mar., first, in 1797, Anne, dau. of George Jones, of Fortland, Co. Sligo, and, second, in 1807, Mary, dau. of Thomas Palmer, by whom he had two sons, who d. s. p., and two daughters, viz.:

i. Lucinda Duke, b. 1810, who mar. Rev. Samuel Simpson, and had issue; and

ii. Mary Duke, b. 1812, d. 1879, who mar. in 1836 her cousin, Jemmett Duke (see below).

Rev. William Duke served the curacy of Ballisodare, and was afterwards Rector of Collooney, and then of Sligo. He was a noted sportsman, a good shot, and very popular.* Once he was challenged to

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* See Archdeacon O'Rorke's *Ballisodare and Kilvarnet.*

a duel by a Mr. Fenton, and foolishly accepted the challenge; but the peasantry swore that they would kill Mr. Fenton if the thing went any further, and so the duel did not come off. On another occasion Mr. Duke actually exchanged shots with a Mr. Holmes in a duel fought at Lishontragh, Cloonamahon. This sporting clergyman prided himself on his poteen; and there is a story that his still went on fire one Sunday, when the flames were extinguished by his Roman Catholic neighbours, as they were returning from chapel.

3. Alexander Duke, third son of Robert Duke and Lucinda Parke, became Major in the 8th Foot (now the Liverpool regiment). In 1801 he received the Turkish Medal for Egypt, having been severely wounded. He d. s. p. at Duke House, Leamington, in 1854.

4. Robert King Duke, of Newpark, fourth son of Robert Duke and Lucinda Parke, b. 1770, d. 1836, J.P., was mar. in 1797 to Anne, only dau. of Lt.-Col. Roger Parke, of Dunally (she d. 1812, aged 35 years). They had a long family:—

i. Robert Duke, eldest son of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, b. 1798, d. s. p. 1829.

ii. Roger Duke, of Newpark, d. 1866, second son of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, married:

First, in 1825, Eliza, dau. of Laurence

Oliphant, of Kinedder, Co. Fife, and had issue:—

(1) Robert Duke, of Newpark, b. 1826, mar. 1868, Amelia Crommelin, d. s. p. 1871.

(2) Laurence Patrick Duke, b. 1830, d. 1896; mar. 1873, Frances Helena Homan, and had issue:—

(i) Rev. Roger Philip Duke, of Newpark, b. 1874.

(ii) Francis Robert Duke, Rifle Brigade, b. 1876.

Secondly, in 1883, Margaret, dau. of John Cuninghame, of Craigends, Co. Renfrew, and had issue:—

(3) Roger Duke, b. 19th June, 1835; m. 1867, Mary Jessie, dau. of Major M. Cely-Trevilian.

(4) Charles Johnstone Parke Duke, b. 1842.

1. Margaret Cuninghame Duke, b. 1836, d. s. p. 1910.

2. Anne Duke, b. 1838, m. Rev. J. S. W. Durham, D.D., and had issue.

3. Alice Browne Duke, b. 1840, d. s. p. 1893.

iii. John Duke, third son of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, b. 1800, mar. Mira, dau. of John Irwin, of Cumlin, Co. Roscommon; d. s. p. 1854.

iv. Jemmett Duke, fourth son of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, b. 1801, d. 1880, mar. his cousin Mary Duke (see above), and had issue:—

(1) Robert Alexander Duke, b. 1836, D.L., High Sheriff for Co. Sligo, 1880; mar. 1885, Kathleen, dau. of Major Patrick Laurence Oliphant, of Kinedder, Co. Fife; d. s. p. 1910, at Mentone.

(2) Jemmett Charles Duke, of Kilmorgan, b. 1841, d. 1918, Lieut.-Col. 17th Lancers; mar. 1886, Alice Neville, dau. of John Dalton, of Sleningford Park, Yorks, and had a daughter, Muriel Mary Georgina Duke.

(3) Lucinda Jane Duke, d. s. p. 1881.

(4) Sophia Elizabeth Duke, d. s. p. 1916, a twin of Lucinda, mar. Rev. T. G. Walker, afterwards Dean of Achonry.

v. Alexander Duke, fifth son of Robert King

Duke and Anne Parke, b. 1805, mar. Catherine Tighe, and had issue:—

(1) Alexander Duke, F.R.C.P., d. 1915.

(2) John Charles Duke, Lieut.-Col., Staff. and 33rd Regt.

(3) Louisa Duke, mar. Rev. E. St. A. Duke, M.A., Sub-Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh (son of Valentine Duke, M.D., and Maria Rawson), and had two daughters.

vi. Alice Duke, eldest dau. of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke.

vii. Elizabeth Duke, second dau. of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke.

viii. Lucinda Duke, third dau. of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, mar. Rev. Matthew James Shaw, and had issue, including:

Rev. Robert James Shaw (afterwards Shaw-Hamilton), Dean of Armagh, 1900–1908, who mar. Mary Jane Hamilton, dau. of Robert Cope Hardy, of Armagh, and Isabella Blackwell (dau. of William Blackwell and Jane, dau. of Hill Hamilton, of Mount Vernon, Co. Antrim), and had issue:

(i) Jemmett Warham Shaw-Hamilton.

(ii) Robert Cope Hardy Shaw-Hamilton, Major (retired) 4th Dragoon Guards.

(iii) Ella Shaw-Hamilton, who mar. R. B. Ferrar, M.D.

ix. Jane Duke, fourth dau. of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke.

x. Anne Catherine Duke, fifth dau. of Robert King Duke and Anne Parke, mar. Edward Adderley Stopford, LL.D., Archdeacon of Meath, and had issue :

5. Jane Duke, the youngest child of Robert Duke and Lucinda Parke, b. 1765, mar. 1786, Peter William Hamilton (see p. 99 for her children). She was a woman of strong character, and lived to a great age, dying about 1850. In her later years she was blind. From 1820 to 1845, at all events, she lived at 46, The Mall, Sligo.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HUMPHRYS FAMILY.

THE lands of the family of Humphrys, of Kilnacreeva (one mile from Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan), were conveyed to them at a nominal rent, in 1717, by Brockhill Newburgh, "for divers good causes and considerations." It is a family tradition that they came originally from Wales. However that may be, the original grantee was Thomas Humphrys, Innkeeper, residing in the manor of Ballyhaise. In 1764 a conveyance of a part of Kilnacreeva was made by Thomas Newburgh to George Humphrys, of Knockfad, near Cavan, whose descendants are enumerated below.

It should be observed that the crest of this Humphrys family, "a lion sejant, or, reposing the dexter foot upon a nag's head couped ermines," was that granted with arms, 22nd April, 1717, to the family of Humfrey or Humphrys (London and Wales). The arms are quite different from those granted in the nineteenth century to the Humphrys family then settled at Ballyhaise, who were of entirely distinct stock.

We begin with William Humphrys, probably the

son of George Humphrys, of Knockfad, who married Emilia Jones (see p. 117). His will was made 29th June, 1831, and proved 2nd March, 1833, his wife being one of the executors. They had a long family, viz. :

1. Phebe Humphrys, b. 26th December, 1789, who mar. T. Fagan, and had a son, Edward Fagan, who went to Cincinnati, U.S.A. She was left £110 by her father's will.
2. Mary Humphrys, b. 26th January, 1793.
3. William Humphrys, b. 12th April, 1795, d. October, 1825, and is buried at Ballyhaise.
4. Sarah Humphrys, b. 17th March, 1797. She was left £80 by her father's will.
5. and 6. George Humphrys and Henry Humphrys, of whom more presently.
7. Robert Humphrys, b. 2nd April, 1803. He and his three younger brothers were left £130 between them by their father's will.
8. Emilia Humphrys, b. 31st July, 1805. She was left £80 by her father's will.
9. Thomas Humphrys, b. 22nd September, 1807, and mar. a Miss Ovenden.
10. James Humphrys.
11. Francis Humphrys, d. s. p. He was lame.

We treat separately of George Humphrys and Henry Humphrys in the above list.

George Humphrys, the fifth child of William Humphrys and Emilia Jones, was b. 6th July, 1799. He became M.D. of Edinburgh in 1836; and in 1838 he is set down in the Dublin Directory as of 10 College Green (see p. 113), and Belturbet. He practised in Dublin, successively at 52 Bishop Street (he was for seven years resident physician of the Anglesey Lying-in Hospital, Dublin), 32 Dawson Street, and 82 Harcourt Street. The family place of Knockfad had come to him by his father's will; and about 1845 he sold it to the Rev. Barton Baptist Crozier (it is now called Rockview). During the last years of his life he lived in retirement with his daughter, Mrs. Carter (p. 112), at Liverpool, where he died about 1875.

He married on 11th May, 1826, at Longford Church, Anna (d. 1859), seventh daughter of Thomas Slemmon, Esq., of Longford, and Frances Wood (she was a sister of Rev. I. W. Slemmon; see p. 118). They had issue, as follows:

i. Frances Wood Slemmon Humphrys, the eldest child of George Humphrys and Anna Slemmon, b. 1831 (d. 25th April, 1915), mar., 1853, William Smith (d. 1877), afterwards Major, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. They had six sons and two daughters, viz.:

(1) William George Smith, b. 7th July, 1854, mar. Edith Greig, and settled in Japan; Professor of English in the Foreign

Language School, Tokio; has the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Order of the Rising Sun.

(2) Frederick Humphrys Smith, b. 5th May, 1862, mar. Katherine Wykes, and had issue Earl Wykes Smith.

(3) Cecil Nethercote Smith, b. 22nd March, 1864, mar. Katherine Reynolds.

(4) Ernest Humphrys Smith (now Ernest Smith Humphrys), b. 1866, mar. Elizabeth Clemens, and had two sons, Ernest Humphrys and Francis Wood Humphrys.

(5) Sidney Carter Smith, died in infancy.

(6) Percy Carter Smith, b. 7th April, 1870.

1. Frances Smith, who mar. James Philips, Greyholme, Bearsden, Glasgow, and has a daughter, Frances Theodora Philips (who mar. 24th August, 1918, Rev. A. Mackenzie, during the German War, Capt. Highland Light Infantry), and two sons, Cecil Nethercote Towers Philips (mar. Barbara Simpson, and has a son, James), who served during the War with the Glasgow Citizens' Defence Corps, and John Robert Caldwell Philips, Lieut. 16th Highland Light Infantry, with which regiment he served throughout the War.

2. Anna Josephine Smith.

ii. Sarah Baker Jones Humphrys,* second child of George Humphrys and Anna Slemmon, b. 1832 (d. 7th March, 1903), mar. William Carter (b. 1836), M.D. (London), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.I., &c. He subsequently became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Liverpool University, and was a physician of high position and repute, practising at Rodney Street, Liverpool. He d. 2nd February, 1913. There were two sons and two daughters of his marriage, viz.:

(1) William Carter, who d. in infancy.

(2) George Humphrys Carter, b. 18th November, 1866, d. 22nd June, 1883.

1. Anna Frances Sandwith Carter (d. March, 1915), who mar. Charles John Macalister, M.D., and had one son, William Carter Macalister, b. 3rd November, 1894, and five daughters, Jessie, Isabel Sheila, Flora Somerled (d. 1904), Elspeth, and Jean Ritchie.

2. Maria Isabella Carter.

II.

Henry Humphrys, the sixth child of William Humphrys and Emilia Jones, was b. 4th June, 1801. He became a woollen merchant, and lived for some time at 1 Farnham Street, Cavan, a house built by

* For the names Sarah Baker Jones, cf. p. 118.

his father. He was a witness to his father's will in 1831. In 1838 he was senior partner of the firm of Humphrys & Comyns, 10 College Green, Dublin, and his private residence from 1838 to about 1842 was 4 Pleasant View, near Dublin. He then tried to establish himself in the wholesale cotton business in Manchester, in partnership with Mr. Hurst and Mr. Taylor, but a disastrous fire ruined the prospects of the firm, and the venture came to an end. His private address was Higher Broughton Cottage, Manchester. He came back to Dublin, where he lived for some years at 4 Belvedere Terrace, Sandymount, moving about 1853 to 22 Upper Temple Street, a house owned by his second wife, where he lived until his death. For the last twenty years of his life he had to content himself with a principal position in the firm of Alexander Comyns & Son, 10 College Green, where he had formerly been senior partner. He died 28th May, 1880, and is buried in his family vault at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

He was twice married, *first*, in 1832, to Eleanor Black (see p. 121), and, *secondly*, in 1847, to Hannah Millikin (see p. 81). There was no issue of the second marriage. The seven children of the first marriage were the following :

(1) Martha Amelia Humphrys,* b. 16th March,

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* Named Martha Amelia, after her two grandmothers (pp. 117, 123).

1833. She was much trusted in childhood by her mother, as she continued to be through life by all who knew her. Letters are extant to her from her mother at Southport, addressed to 6 Carlton Terrace, Rathmines, where she and her sister Maria stayed with a Mrs. Maguire. After her mother's death, in 1845, she became the mainstay of the household, as appears from the letters of her aunt, Mrs. Smith (p. 122).

In 1859 she was introduced by Matilda Bernard (p. 25; see p. 81 for the connexion between the Humphrys and the Millikins) to her brother, William Frederick Bernard, and, after a short courtship of six weeks, they were married on 22nd October, 1859 (see p. 43). Mr. and Mrs. Bernard went to the Lake Hotel, Killarney, for their honeymoon, and left for India in November. Her brief and happy married life was terminated by the death of her husband on 15th June, 1863 (see p. 44), and she arrived home with her two children (for whom see pp. 45 ff.) in the autumn of 1864.

She was a woman of courageous and independent spirit, and set up house for herself at once at 1 Alexandra Terrace, Bray, on an income of about £80 per annum. She moved, in 1867, to 2 Mount Norris Villas, Bray, a house which she continued to occupy until 1882, when her children were grown up. Her method was, in summer, to let her Bray house furnished, and to live in simple lodgings in Dublin while her tenants were in occupation. Among the

places where she lodged in the summer months of these years were 4 Homeville, Rathmines; 20 Lower Gloucester Street; 116 Upper Leeson Street; rooms in Richmond Street; and also at Kingstown. She paid her way, educated her only son, and even helped members of her own family from her scanty resources.

Mrs. Bernard moved to 37 Frankfort Avenue, Rathgar, about 1882; and to 46 Grosvenor Road, Rathgar, in 1885. In this last house she lived until her death. The strain of anxious years began to tell on her in middle life, and in October, 1891, she had a slight paralytic stroke. This was followed, after an interval, by a second stroke, which left her crippled and only the shadow of her former self. She died 8th March, 1899, and is buried in the Humphrys vault, Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Martha Bernard was a noble-hearted woman, and her son can never forget what he owes to her teaching and to her example.

(2) Ellen Humphrys, b. 21st November, 1835, d. young.

(3) Maria Humphrys,* b. 22nd October, 1836. After her father's death she came with her sister, Eliza Jane, to live with her sister, Martha Bernard; and after Mrs. Bernard's death she lived with her niece, Ellen Bernard (p. 50), in Dublin. She died

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* Named after her aunt, Maria Black (p. 122).

24th July, 1917, at 104 Lower Baggot Street, and is buried in the Humphrys vault at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

(4) William Henry Humphrys, b. 9th January, 1838, d. s. p. 1843.

(5) Eliza Jane Humphrys,* b. 10th January, 1840, and d. s. p. of paralysis at 46 Grosvenor Road, Rathgar, 15th May, 1887. She is buried in the Humphrys vault, Mount Jerome Cemetery.

(6) George Humphrys, b. 15th January, 1842. He went out to India about 1860, after his sister Martha's marriage, and while there mar. a daughter of Colonel Storer. On her death, he came home, and after a short stay in Dublin, he married, secondly, Emily Drinkwater, and settled in Liverpool, where he died of paralysis at Ellerslie Road, 30th July, 1904. By his second wife he had issue:

i. Kate Humphrys, who m., 9th July, 1898, Percy Mossford, of Walton, Liverpool.

ii. Arthur Humphrys, engineer, 17 Yew Tree Road, Walton, Liverpool, who mar., but has no issue.

(7) Henry Humphrys, b. 22nd February, 1843, d. young.

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* The name Eliza Jane goes back to Eliza Jane Moore (p. 124).

CHAPTER X.

THE FAMILIES OF JONES, BLACK, MOORE, AND HALL.

I.—JONES.

ROBERT JONES, of Butlersbridge, Co. Cavan, is said to have been descended from one Jones who married Emily Squire, a daughter of a citizen of Derry, after the siege of 1689. However that may be, he had a son, Henry Jones, of Drumaharid, who was born May, 1743, and married, 15th December, 1767, Mary Argue (b. May, 1750), dau. of James Argue, of Nedieagh. Henry Jones and Mary Argue had thirteen children, as follows:

1. Emilia Jones, b. 26th October, 1768, mar. William Humphrys, of Knockfad. Their descendants have been enumerated in the last chapter.
2. Sarah Jones, b. 5th July, 1770.
3. John Jones, b. 31st January, 1772.
4. Letitia Jones, b. 1st April, 1773.
5. Robert Jones, b. 11th August, 1775.
6. Margaret Jones, b. 28th August, 1777.

7. Jean Jones, b. 16th October, 1779, mar. Walter Fegan, and had issue. A grandson, John Fegan, J.P., was for many years a newspaper proprietor at 19 Main Street, Cavan; his son, William John Fegan, solicitor, of 9 Farnham Street, Cavan, inherited a family Bible belonging to Henry Jones, of Drumaharid (from which these dates are taken), and some other family relics.

8. Henry Jones, b. 3rd March, 1782, mar. a Miss Lewers.

9. James Jones, b. 8th May, 1784, became a farmer in Co. Longford.

10. Robert Jones, b. 15th January, 1786. He was one of the executors of the will of William Humphrys of Knockfad (p. 109).

11. William Jones, b. 8th June, 1787.

13. Mary Jones, b. 28th July, 1793, married Rev. W. Hamilton, a Baptist minister; and

12. Humphrys Jones, b. 16th February, 1791, J.P., Co. Monaghan. He married, *first*, March, 1822, Sarah, widow of Thomas Baker, J.P., of Courtduff, Swords, Co. Dublin; and, *secondly*, 8th December, 1835, Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Swanzy, of Carrickaderry, Co. Monaghan, and widow of Rev. Isaac Wood Slemmon (see p. 110), curate of Down, whom she had married, 23rd November, 1826, and by whom (he d. 23rd December, 1831) she had two sons, Isaac and Andrew Thomas, who d. s. p.

The five daughters of Humphrys Jones, J.P. (d. 1869),

jure uxoris of Carrickaderry, and Elizabeth Swanzy (d. 1861) were:

(1) Frances Elizabeth Jones, d. 10th February, 1914, at Bridgwater, Somerset.

(2) Elizabeth Mary Jones, d. 4th February, 1919, at Bridgwater.

(3) Mary Anne Jones.

(4) Louisa Jane Jones, mar., 25th September, 1869, Francis Richard Maunsell (d. 25th February, 1900). She d. s. p. 13th September, 1899.

(5) Margaret Jane Swanzy Jones, d. May, 1902.

II.—Black.

On 9th August, 1751, William Black married Elizabeth Carmichael* in Kilmore Cathedral Church, and they had issue: George (1752–1794), Ann (1753), Jane (1754), Dorothea (1762), William (1766), Elizabeth (1768), Henry (1772), and Sophia (1775).

Of these children, William Black, of Toneymore, and 3 Farnham Street, Cavan, who was born in 1766, married a widow, Martha Bradock M^c^Murray, born 1768 (second dau. of George Moore, of Parkcrow, Dromore, and Mary Hall; see p. 123), and they had three daughters and a son, viz.:

1. Eliza Black, the eldest child of William Black

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* The Rev. Robert Carmichael, Fellow of Trinity, Dublin, was of this family.

and Martha M^c^Murray or Moore, b. 1803, mar. Rev. William White, a Presbyterian minister, of Granshaw, near Clones, Co. Monaghan, and had issue :

(1) William White, became a Presbyterian minister, at Lucan.

(2) James White, a Presbyterian minister, went to California, and subsequently to Sydney, Australia.

(3) Martha White, d. s. p.

(4) Eliza White, mar. a Mr. Fisher, settled in Hebron, Indiana, and had issue.

(5) Mary White, d. s. p.

(6) Margaret White, d. s. p.

(7) Emily White, mar. Joseph Smithson, and had twin daughters, Eliza and Margaret.

(8) Maria White, mar. Rev. James Rutherford, Presbyterian minister, and had issue :

i. William S. Rutherford, d. 1893.

ii. Henry Ernest Rutherford, b. 1872, educated at Trinity College, Dublin ; Sch., 1890 ; B.A., 1892 ; LL.D., 1895 ; M.B., &c., of the Royal University of Ireland, 1900 : who mar. Ida, dau. of R. J. Hilton, J.P., Belfast, and has a son and three daughters.

iii. Katherine Rutherford.

2. William Moore Black, the second child of

ELEANOR BLACK.
(Mrs. H. Humphrys.)

William Black and Martha McMurray or Moore, of 3 Farnham Street, Cavan, b. 1805, mar.:

First, Harriet Babington in 1834, by whom he had a daughter Fanny Black (d. 29th September, 1918), who mar. Ralph Higinbotham, and had three sons, William, Ralph, and George; and two daughters, Fanny and Ellen.

Secondly, Hannah Peoples, by whom he had issue:

i. Charlotte Black, who mar. Henry Hinds, and had issue.

ii. William Moore Black (d. 4th June, 1915), who mar. Henrietta Quinton, and had issue, including a son, William Black.

iii. Maria Black.

iv. Wilhelmina Black, d. s. p.

3. Eleanor Black, the third child of William Black and Martha McMurray or Moore, was b. 1807, and mar. Henry Humphrys (p. 113) in 1832. She had a portion of about £1,000, as each of William Black's daughters had. She died in 1845 at Higher Broughton Cottage, Manchester, leaving a young family. Some of her beautifully neat letters to her daughter Martha are extant. For her children, see pp. 113 ff.

4. Maria Black, the fourth child of William Black and Martha McMurray or Moore, was b. 1809, and mar. William Smith, J.P. (d. 30th December, 1867), son of James Smith, of Drumheil, Co. Cavan, and had three sons, Robert, William, and James Stuart, all of whom died s. p. The youngest son, James Stuart Smith, was b. 1851, and was at Trinity College, Dublin, as a Fellow Commoner, for some time. He d. 10th July, 1878, at Brasted, Seven Oaks, Kent, after which the Drumheil property passed away to others.

III.—Moore and Hall.

The wills of William Hall, of Dromore, Co. Down (d. 1750), and of his sons, James Hall, M.D., of the 18th Regiment (d. 1820), and Anthony Hall, of Drumbroneth, Dromore (d. 1773), along with the will of George Moore, of Parkrow, Dromore (d. 1790), are preserved in the Public Record Office at Dublin, and supply a good deal of information about these families.

First, let us take the Halls. There is no extant evidence that they were connected with the Halls of Narrowwater, a well-known family in the neighbourhood of Dromore, although there is a persistent tradition that there was some kinship. However that may be, William Hall, of Dromore (d. 1750), and his wife Mary had issue, John, William, James, Anthony, Mary, Sarah, and Jane. Their son Anthony seems

to have died unmarried ; their son James, by his wife Ann, had three daughters, Mary Woodhouse, Eleanor Collins (wife of Rev. James Collins), and Sarah Ann Hall. We are more particularly concerned with Mary Hall (the eldest daughter of William and Mary Hall), who was married to George Moore, of Parkrow, Dromore (a brother of James Moore, of Newry). She was dead before 1773. George Moore's will, dated 18th January, 1790, directs that his property is to be sold, and the proceeds divided equally between his son and his six daughters, two of whom were married at the time.

The children of George Moore and Mary Hall were:

1. Guy, or Gavin, Moore. A Guy Moore, of Newry, mar. Mary St. John, dau. of Edward Carroll, of Armagh, in 1804 ; and this is probably the same man.

2. Mary Ann Moore, who was married at the time of her father's death in 1790 to a Mr. Campbell.

3. Martha Bradock Moore, b. about 1765, d. 1831 at Cavan ; mar., *first* (before 1790) a Mr. M^{c}Murray ; and *secondly*, about 1801, William Black (see p. 119). For the children of the latter marriage, see pp. 120, 121.

4. Sarah Moore, mar., after 1790, a Mr. Montgomery, and had a son William.

5. A dau., who mar. Mr. Davidge, of Co. Westmeath, and had a son, Dr. George Moore Davidge, of Florence House, Merrion, Co. Dublin, who mar. in

1834, Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Abraham Sandys, and had issue:

i. Brigade Surgeon George Davidge, who mar. Miss Daly, and had issue:
   (1) Sandys Davidge, R.A.M.C.
   (2) Owen Davidge.
   (3) Kathleen Davidge.

ii. Maria Davidge.

iii. Sarah Davidge, who mar. Lieut. John Oakes, A.S.C.

iv. Letitia Davidge.

v. Henrietta Davidge.

6. Eliza Jane Moore, who mar., in 1795, Frederick Augustus Brice, M.D., of Cavan and Killybegs, and had issue:

i. William Moore Brice, of Cavan.

ii. Alexander Brice, of Armagh.

iii. Kate Brice, who mar. John Finlay.

iv. Mary Brice, who mar. Henry Malcomson, and had issue.

v. Elizabeth Brice, who mar. R. Crosthwaite.

7. Rosanna Moore, who mar. Joseph Wilson, sometime A.D.C. to General Washington in the American War of Independence, and afterwards the first American Consul in Dublin (he d. 13th February, 1809). Of this marriage there was issue:

i. Sarah Wilson, who mar. Henry Higinbotham in 1812, and had sons, Thomas and George (who became Chief Justice of Victoria).

ii. Thomas Wilson, of whom more presently.

Joseph Wilson mar., *secondly*, Elizabeth ———, and had a son, Robert (who had sons, Sir Arthur Wilson, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and Rev. Herbert Wilson, M.A.), and two daughters, Susanna and Lilias.

The above Thomas Wilson, of Upper Temple Street, Dublin, and Westbury, Stillorgan (who d. 1857), mar.:

First, in 1817, Margaret Stavely, by whom he had two sons, Joseph and Robert (father of Herbert Wilson, K.C.), and two daughters, Margaret (who mar., 1st, John English, in 1848; and, 2ndly, Nathaniel Calwell, in 1869), and Rose Anne, who mar., in 1858, Thomas Rutherfoord, of Mooretown, Co. Louth.

Thomas Wilson mar., *secondly*, in 1827, Susanna Maria Whitestone, by whom he had five sons, Thomas, James, John, Henry, and William, and five daughters, Susan, Penelope, Emily, Kate, and Caroline.

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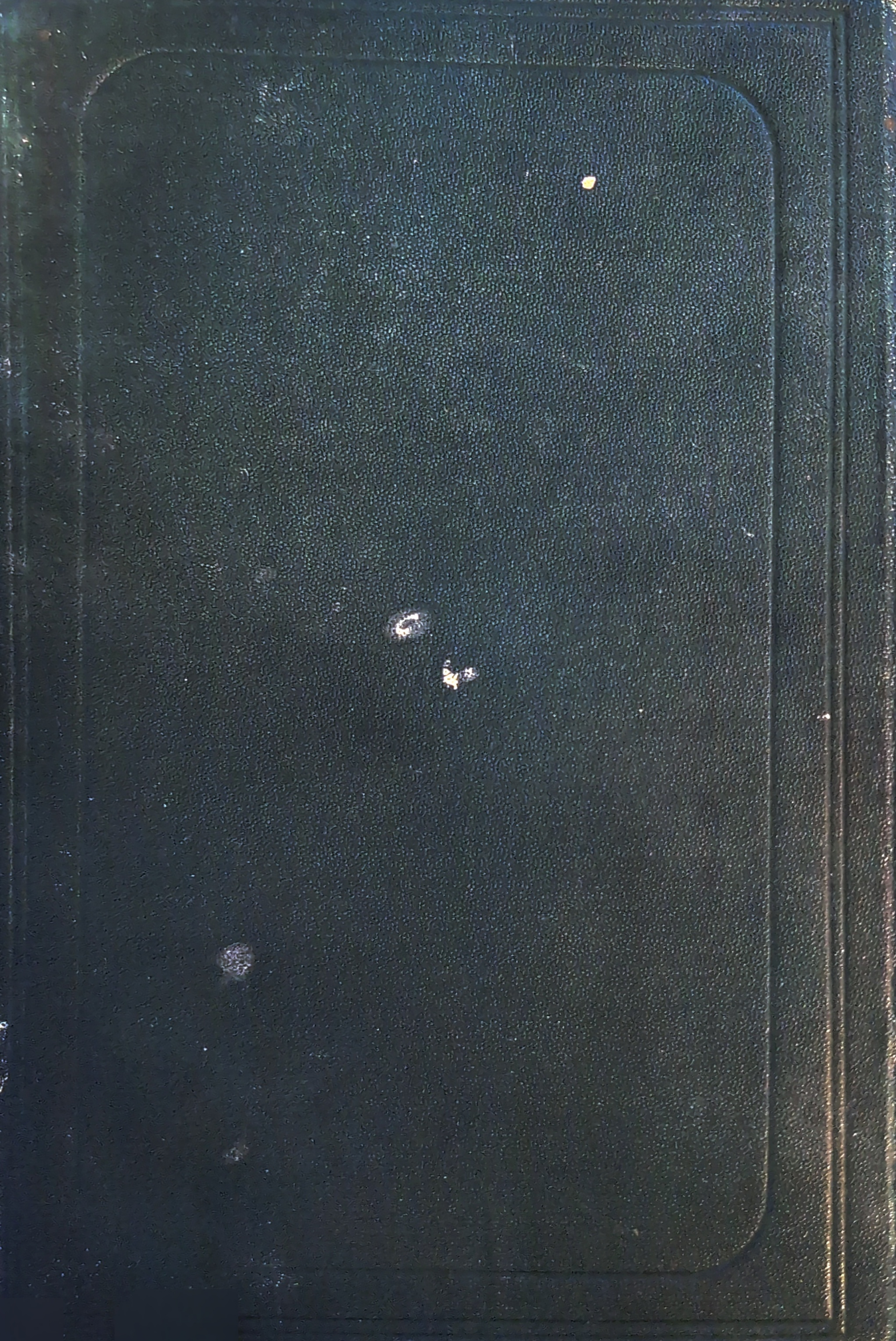
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